

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Yamani Seen Giving In

### -15% Oil Hike Expected

After an afternoon session of the talks held by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani left the discussions and flew home after insisting that oil prices should remain frozen for at least six months, Sheikh Yamani returned to the conference later after consultation with his government in Riyadh, which is 90 minutes from here by air.

A member of the Saudi delegation said Sheikh Yamani would not have come back to Doha unless he had brought with him a compromise moving away from Saudi Arabia's stand on a price freeze.

Libyan Oil Minister Ezzadin Mabrouk said he hoped the ministers could agree on a price increase later tonight.

Iraqi Minister Tayeh Abdel Karim, who has strongly urged an increase of 25 per cent, said a 15-per-cent rise would be acceptable if all 13 ministers agreed.

Speaking after the latest ministerial session, held in Sheikh Yamani's absence, he rejected a 10-per-cent rise as too low. "Ten per cent now is refused," he said.

But other OPEC delegates said privately they believed ministers would compromise on their public positions in order to maintain OPEC unity.

Earlier, Mansour al-Otaibi, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, said all OPEC delegates except those of Saudi Arabia and his country called for price increases of more than 10 per cent at their session this morning.

"If the other members agree to raise their prices higher than 10 per cent, then we will consult with Saudi Arabia and decide among ourselves what to do. I am not saying OPEC will break up, but there is a real danger of reaching that stage."

Largest Exporter

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, can theoretically undermine any agreement it does not like by flooding the world market with oil from its vast reserves.

Sheikh Yamani said on arrival here two days ago: "We have become used to always reaching an agreement which would be acceptable to everyone."

Sheikh al-Thani and other OPEC ministers were confident that Saudi Arabia would soften its stand. Asked specifically if he thought Saudi Arabia would accept an increase, the chairman replied that the minimum was 10 per cent and the maximum 15.

Mr. Hernandez said there must be an increase of 10 per cent or more.

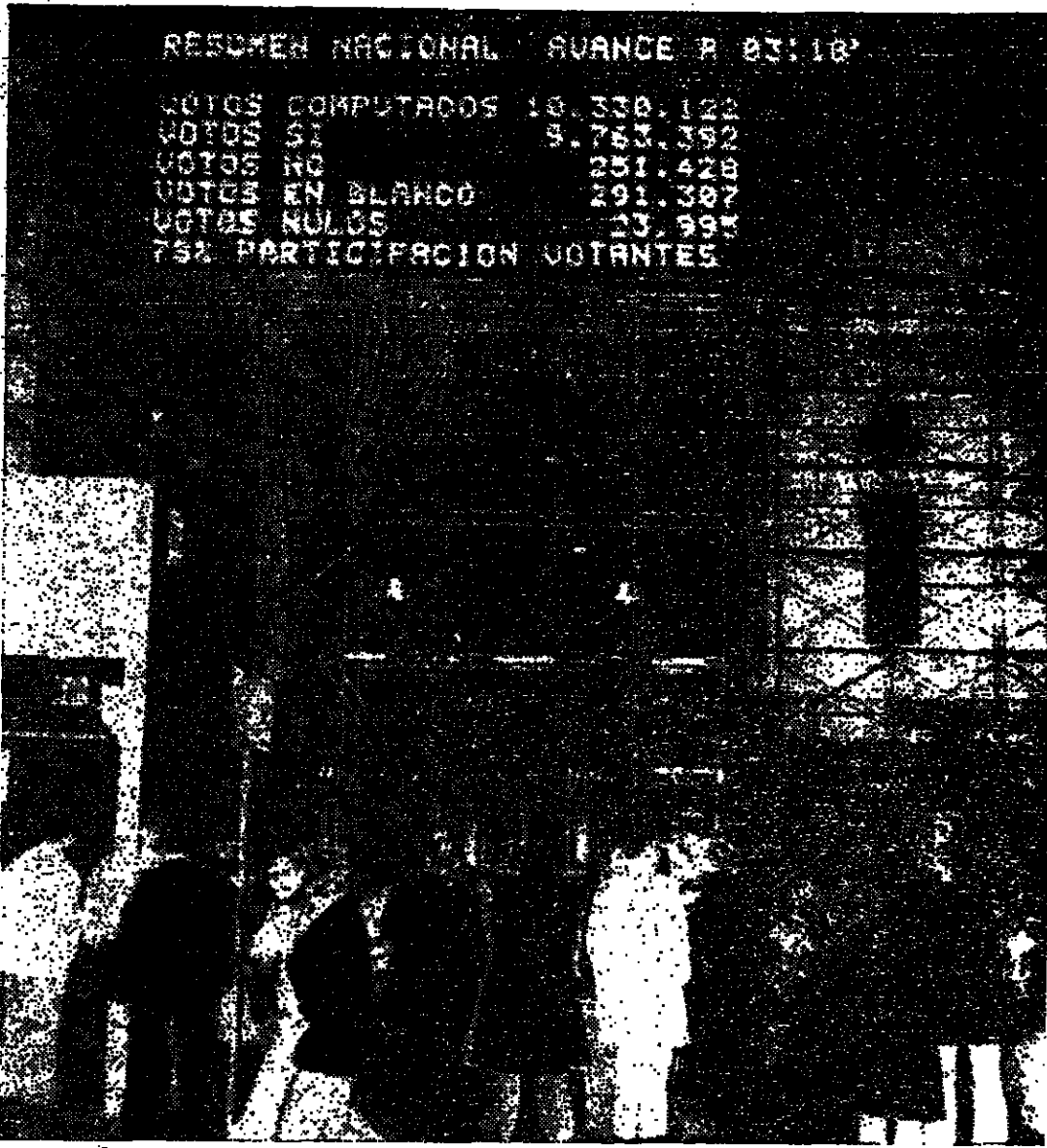
Iraqi Minister Tayeh Abdel Karim said the line-up among the ministers was 11 in favor of a rise in price and two against.

Delegation sources said the United Arab Emirates, which is formally seeking a 10-per-cent increase, would side with Saudi Arabia if it came to a choice between a freeze or a 15-per-cent rise.

Iran's chief delegate, Jamshid Amouzegar, said a 15-per-cent increase would not cripple Western economies. He said OPEC could offer special assistance to the two or three industrialized countries suffering from such an increase.

All ministers agreed that the developing nations should be shielded by being given an equivalent of additional aid.

In other business, the conference elected a new secretary general for OPEC to replace Nigeria's Moshood Fajana. He is Ali al-Jalid, under secretary in the Qatar Ministry of Petroleum and Finance.



SPANISH SCOREBOARD—Heavy vote in favor of reforms is tallied at Madrid post office.

## Suarez Hails Spaniards' 94% Vote In Favor of His Democratic Reform

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Dec. 16 (AP)—The government today savored its overwhelming victory in yesterday's national referendum on its political-reform program—a victory that seemed to be both a formal rejection of the Francoist past and a sign of a certain docility in the electorate.

With the vote counted in 99 per cent of the precincts, the government had won 18.5 million "yes" votes—a stunning 94.2 per cent of the total.

"No" votes accounted for only 2.6 per cent, while 3 per cent of the ballots were handed in without being marked and two-tenths of 1 per cent were invalidated.

"I feel profound gratitude to the Spanish people," said Premier Adolfo Suarez, who stayed up until early this morning with King Juan Carlos at the monarch's Zarzuela Palace, watching reports of the returns.

"Everybody Participated"

The 44-year-old Premier, who on the eve of the referendum made a highly effective television plea for the "yes" vote, said: "The important thing is that no one can capitalize on this triumph... Everybody participated in this success."

Meanwhile, a 48-hour deadline set by the kidnappers of Antonio Maria de Orliz y Urrutia, the rightist president of the advisory Council of State, closed in on the government.

An organization calling itself the October First Anti-Fascist Resistance has threatened to kill the 68-year-old former justice minister at midnight tomorrow if 15 leftist and Basque prisoners are not freed and flown to Algeria.

This afternoon, the police disclosed names and photographs of five men in their mid-20s said to be involved in the kidnapping.

Government officials said that Spanish diplomats in Paris had made contact with their Algerian counterparts in connection with the kidnapping, and the Algerian ambassador to Spain this afternoon visited the Foreign Ministry.

It was not clear whether the government was seriously thinking of exchanging prisoners for Mr. Orliz or was making gestures to buy time.

The big losers in yesterday's referendum were hard-line advocates of the policies of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco. They had urged their supporters to vote "no" to the government's proposal to start Spain toward a West-European-style parliamentary democracy. The "no" vote seems to have triumphed only in Consuegra, a village of 7,000 near Toledo.

Many prominent figures from the Franco era have already swung in line to back the move toward democracy. But Carlos Otero, a respected academic adviser to the leftist opposition, observed: "The defeat of the 'no' was the defeat of ideological Francoism, not necessarily sociological Francoism."

Aside from the two militant Basque provinces of Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya—where half of those eligible did not vote—the prohibition campaign by left-of-center and regional opposition groups did not make much of a dent. The government's figures show that 77.4 per cent of the national electorate voted.

The opposition groups charged, with some justification, that the government did not run a truly democratic referendum in the sense that it used its vital control of radio and television to put across a message that was largely its own. The nation's billboards were covered with signs urging people to vote—and, in the final days, to vote "si."

Foes' Token Effort

Only token television appearances were made by those urging "no" or "abstentionist" positions, except in Barcelona, where there was a surprising degree of official indulgence. Leftist street demonstrations against the referendum were broken up. Scores of people were detained.

Civil Guard police tonight arrested Communist labor leader Marcelino Camacho as he was addressing a group of 500 aircraft workers in a Madrid suburb, Reuters reported.

[Mr. Camacho, 57, has spent 14 years in prison for his political activities. He was released from jail last May on bail after being charged with conspiring to change the form of government in Spain, but the charge was dropped under a royal amnesty in July.]

[Later, police sources said that Mr. Camacho was released almost immediately after being detained. He has recently had a police escort, since complaining that he was being followed by suspicious men.]

At a 4 a.m. news conference to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Swine-Flu Shots Suspended in U.S.

ATLANTA, Dec. 16 (UPI)—Federal health officials ordered a temporary halt of the \$135-million nationwide swine-influenza immunization program today because of concern that the vaccinations may be connected with recently reported cases of paralysis in 94 cases of Guillain-Barre syndrome in 14 states.

The announcement followed two days of emergency meetings at the national Center for Disease Control, attended by top officials of the Federal Swine Influenza Task Force. Dr. David Sencer, CDC director, left a sickbed to attend the sessions.

A spokesman for the CDC's public information office said the program was being halted while a more complete investigation was being made.

## Carter Names UN, Economic, Security Aides

From Wire Dispatches

PLAINS, Ga., Dec. 16.—President-elect Jimmy Carter today named his top economic and national security advisers and the next U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. He said reports he is having difficulty filling Cabinet posts are "absolutely and terribly inaccurate."

Named by Mr. Carter at a nationally televised news conference were Charles Schultz as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; Zbigniew Brzezinski as White House national security adviser and Rep. Andrew Young, D-Ga., as UN ambassador.

Mr. Schultz, who was budget director in the Johnson administration, said that next to keeping the peace, the most important problem facing the new administration is that of getting the economy on a path to solid, sustained recovery.

"It's going to be done," he said. "We'll do it together," Mr. Carter added.

Later, answering questions, Mr. Carter repeated his statement that he will not seek standby authority to impose wage and price controls as a barrier against inflation.

Mr. Brzezinski said he sees his responsibility as one of enhancing the decision-making ability of Mr. Carter, Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance and the secretary of defense yet to be chosen.

That clearly was intended to dispel any speculation that Mr. Brzezinski might, as Henry Kissinger did during his days as a White House adviser, seek to become a dominant figure in foreign policy decision-making.

Mr. Brzezinski said he would advise Mr. Carter to take a harder line on détente with the Soviet Union. "It has to be reciprocal," he said.

At another point, Mr. Carter said that news media had "greatly exaggerated" the difficulties he had experienced in appointing Cabinet members.

"I've had no pressure on me to appoint a particular person or not appoint a particular person," Mr. Carter said.

"I'm putting together a Cabinet with very good ability to work together and good qualifications," he said.

"I can tell you that the reports about disharmonies and pressures have been grossly exaggerated and, in some instances, completely erroneous," Mr. Carter said.

Two Alternatives

Mr. Brzezinski said the new administration takes office at a time when the United States faces two fundamental alternatives, either greater international cooperation or greater global turbulence.

"It will be a time that will demand the very best from us, not only intellectually but morally," he said.

Mr. Carter announced the Young appointment first, calling the black congressman a man of integrity who stands in high esteem among world leaders and "one of the best personal friends that I have in the world."

"The United Nations ambassador will be a Cabinet-level position in my administration," Mr. Carter said. He said that status is clearly understood by Rep. Young and by Mr. Vance.

Mr. Carter was asked what he was doing to persuade the oil-producing nations not to raise the price of oil.

He said he had indirect talks with members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, now meeting in Qatar, on the price issue and had expressed his hope of keeping the costs down.

Mr. Vance has talked directly with Saudi officials in Washington. Previously, Mr. Carter had (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Zbigniew Brzezinski



Rep. Andrew Young



Charles Schultz

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## Schmidt Lays Down Policies; Bonn to Continue Aid to Allies

By Michael Getler

BONN, Dec. 16 (WP)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that his country would continue to give financial help to allies facing economic problems, provided those countries made "energetic" efforts at home to put their own economies in shape.

"We will help those who help themselves," the Chancellor said. Mr. Schmidt, in a major address on the domestic and foreign policy his newly elected government will follow for the next four years, made no mention of any specific country in his call for greater economic discipline in Europe.

It is widely assumed, however, that his remarks were aimed mostly at the British, and to a lesser extent at the Italians.

The Chancellor's wide-ranging speech went on for 2 1/2 hours, causing some restlessness in an audience which for the most part gave frequent but not vigorous applause.

Mr. Schmidt, who will be 58 next week, has gotten off to what many observers here view as a poor start on a second term after barely holding off a conservative

drive to unseat him in the elections in October.

The Chancellor was able to muster only one vote more than the total needed to confirm his election, though for legislative purposes he still commands a two-thirds majority. Furthermore, immediately after the parliament vote, Mr. Schmidt's labor and social affairs minister, Walter Arendt, announced his resignation from the new Cabinet.

In a highly unusual opening to his policy speech, the normally outspoken Chancellor actually apologized for his ill-considered plan to delay pension payments, which was one reason for Mr. Arendt's resignation. He said he had misjudged public sentiment, and added that "a government is not infallible."

"That claim is only made by totalitarian administrations," he said. "It is good for a democratic government to have to respond to such clear criticism in this way."

The Chancellor also seemed to have been taken by surprise by the demonstrations last month (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## nily Pays \$8.3-Million Ransom Release of West German Heir

MUNICH, Dec. 16 (AP)—Richard Oetker, 35-year-old heir to a food and shipping fortune, was freed by kidnappers after his family paid a ransom of 21 million marks (\$8.3 million), police announced.

The ransom was the largest on record for a kidnapping in Germany. The previous high was 5 million marks, paid for the freedom of Olympic equestrian Hendrik Rieckhoff, whose family owns a supermarket chain.

Police said Mr. Oetker was abducted last night in Weihenstephan, outside Munich, where he was attending a beer-festival. Other sources said Mr. Oetker was kidnapped Tuesday evening.

Police said Mr. Oetker was left in an auto outside Munich, where he was injured and that he was seen by a physician. His name was not described.

He was freed hours after his brother handed a suitcase containing the ransom money to the kidnappers in an underground shopping center in the center of Munich.

Discord With U.S.

France does not intend to add to the terrible danger represented by nuclear arms proliferation, said the statement released today. It reflects the informal views adopted by nuclear-exporting nations during several meetings in London this week.

But it also reflects changes in the French government itself, particularly since the resignation of Jacques Chirac as prime minister last August.

Mr. Chirac is being blamed in official circles here both for the Pakistan deal, involving a reprocessing plant, and an agreement on nuclear proliferation.

French statement now in Germany as the only one pending sale of reprocessing technology, which will increase the pressure on Bonn to align its policy with that of other nuclear exporting nations.

West Germany has signed a \$4-billion contract to provide Brazil with enriched uranium, nuclear power-generating plants and a reprocessing plant, the so-called complete nuclear cycle. The reprocessing plant, however, represents only about 940 million of that contract.

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Terrible Danger

## Burglars Club 2 in Louvre, Steal French King's Jeweled Sword

PARIS, Dec. 16 (UPI)—Three masked, armed burglars broke into the Louvre Museum at dawn today and stole a priceless diamond-studded sword of French King Charles X from a display case.

The burglars climbed a metal-tube scaffolding set up by workers cleaning the facade of the former palace and smashed unbarred windows on the second floor, a museum spokesman said.

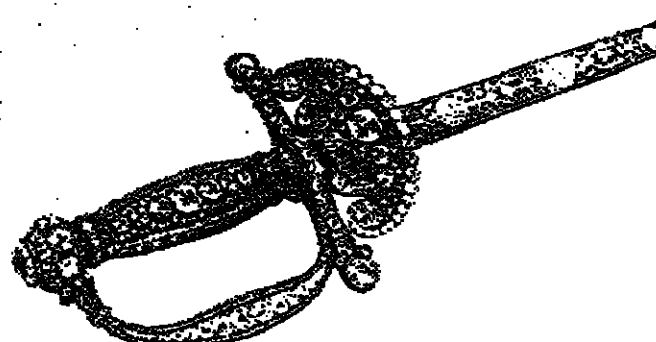
The men clubbed two guards on duty and raced into the Apollo Hall, one floor above the statue of the Winged Victory of Samothrace. The crown jewels of France are displayed in the Apollo Hall.

Breaking one of the glass display cases, the thieves grabbed the sword, leaving behind the scabbard and hilt of Charles X. The museum spokesman said the sword has such historical value that "one cannot set any value on it." The thieves could not sell such a well-known object but could remove the diamonds for quick sale, he added.

The sword was made of steel and crown diamonds by French artist Frederic Bapst in 1824 for the coronation of Charles X.

No passersby noticed the men scramble up the scaffolding around 4 a.m.

But a third guardian, alerted by the noise, managed to



Associated Press.

Diamond-studded sword that was taken from Louvre.

escape the robbers when they tried to overpower him, and he alerted police.

An automatic alarm set off when the display case was broken—caused the burglars to flee the same way they entered, and they had no time to take other objects.

The two clubbed guards were taken to a hospital for treatment of bruises.

Charles X was king of France from 1824 to 1830. He was the brother of Louis XVI, beheaded during the French Revolution, and of Louis XVIII, who ruled after Napoleon's fall.

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## New Man Assuming Control

## Vance and Kissinger Discuss Three World Problem Areas

By Oswald Johnston

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (UPI)—Cyrus Vance, quietly assuming control of the foreign policy bureaucracy, met with Henry Kissinger Sunday to review U.S. policy on three "problem areas": the Middle East, Cyprus and southern Africa.

Vance was meeting Secretary of State Kissinger for the first time since his appointment, and he had the appearance of a man taking over. Asked by reporters before the meeting if he would discuss Mr. Vance's new role, he said he would not.

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## Carter Appoints Envoy to UN and Finance, Security Aides

(Continued from Page 1) said Joseph Califano is the top candidate to head the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. As chief domestic policy adviser to President Lyndon Johnson, Mr. Califano was the principal architect of the Great Society programs, many of which are administered by HEW.

Mr. Carter also is believed close to choosing Rep. Robert Bergland, D-Minn., to be secretary of agriculture. Mr. Carter reportedly has been under strong pressure from foreign policy hardliners not to name the president of the California Institute of Technology, physicist Harold Brown, as defense secretary. He is said to have been advised by labor leaders to appoint John Dunlop as labor secretary, despite opposition by women and blacks.

Some Democrats reportedly including Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., are said to feel that Mr. Brown would not take a hard enough position against the Soviet Union. Conceding that he had received some "expected" advice involving the top Pentagon job and other Cabinet positions, Mr. Carter admitted that he had been pressured strongly.

He said he definitely will be appointing women and blacks to high government positions, noting that there will be jobs available "at the deputy secretary and assistant secretary" levels. "I feel a responsibility to get the best qualified people in every instance," he said. "I feel women and blacks would agree with that."

**Cuban Harvest Delay**  
HAVANA, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Heavy rains in western and central Cuba have put back the beginning of the sugar harvest until the end of this month in four of Cuba's 14 provinces.

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## Civil Servant Wins Round 2 Against Bonn

BONN, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—A 57-year-old civil servant who complained that she was not given enough work to do won her case against the West German government today for wrongful dismissal.

Pellicia Strippgen was paid 3,100 marks (\$1,200) a month in her official job at the Housing Ministry. In October, claiming she was bored doing nothing, she sued Housing Minister Karl Ravens before a labor tribunal, demanding work equivalent to her pay.

The two parties settled the dispute out of court but the ministry fired her for disloyalty after a television show about her. So Mrs. Strippgen, who is disabled, went to court again and today it ruled that she was not responsible for the TV program and ordered the ministry to reinstate her.

**Gilmore Is in Hospital After Suicide Attempt**  
SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Gary Gilmore attempted suicide in his prison cell again today, a day after a judge set his execution for Jan. 17. He is in critical condition in a hospital.

Deputy Warden Owen Hatch said the 36-year-old condemned killer was found unconscious in his cell and was admitted to the University of Utah hospital here. A hospital spokesman said Gilmore appeared to be suffering from an overdose of drugs. His first suicide attempt, on Nov. 16, involved an overdose of sleeping pills.

**Java Crash Kills 49**  
JAKARTA, Dec. 16 (AP).—A truck carrying 83 soccer players and their supporters to a match plunged into a river in east Java, killing at least 49, police reported.



Cyrus Vance and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger during State Department meeting.

ing took place Saturday in New York.

Informed sources said few officials within the State Department knew about the meeting. The first public hint of it was given Tuesday, when Mr. Carter referred to it during a news conference in Plains, Ga.

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**'Constructive' Approach**  
MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Soviet foreign policy journal New

Times expressed hope yesterday that Mr. Vance will take a "constructive" approach to the Soviet Union but warned him against interfering in Soviet human rights issues.

In the most extensive Soviet comment so far on Mr. Vance's appointment, the journal referred approvingly to Mr. Vance's interest in quickly concluding a new Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation treaty.

But it said Mr. Vance, in an

interview, had called for close observance of how the Soviet Union handles the promises it made on human-rights and civil liberties issues in the Helsinki agreement.

"It is not irrelevant to recall that the former administration had already set up a commission of observers to look into how the (Helsinki) final act is honored by all the other countries except the United States," the journal said.

## U.S. Navy Missile Contract Draws Fire From Congress

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (NYT).—The Navy recently awarded an \$82.1-million contract to buy an airplane missile in apparent defiance of a congressional edict that the secretary of defense should first certify that the weapon was ready for production.

The Navy's action, reportedly taken at the direction of Malcolm Currie, director of defense research and engineering, is developing into a test case of whether the Pentagon or congressional committees are going to dictate the pace of major weapons programs.

Rep. Melvin Price, D-Ill., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, last week wrote to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld protesting the contract award and questioning whether the Defense Department had complied with a law passed last July.

After several days of high-level staff meetings between Navy and Defense Department officials, Pentagon spokesman Alan Woods acknowledged that the Navy had violated the law in awarding the contract, and he said the Defense Department was moving to "correct the situation."

**'Combat Effective'**  
A provision in this year's Military Procurement Law specifies that no money can be used to procure a new model of the Sparrow air-to-air missile until the secretary of defense has certified to the congressional Armed Services Committee that the weapon meets the requirements of the Navy and Air Force and is "combat effective."

Thus far, according to Rep. Price's letter, no such certification has been sent by the Defense Department. Yet on Nov. 30, the Navy awarded the \$82.1-million contract to the Raytheon Co. to

buy 1,100 of the missiles for the Navy and Air Force.

Mr. Woods explained that the Navy "system that was supposed to have run up a flag that a certification was required didn't work," resulting in what he described as a "technical violation" of the law. He said the Defense Department would "rectify" the violation, probably by sending a certification to Congress that the missile was ready for production.

But the contract award is being interpreted in congressional circles as a deliberate attempt to bypass a legal restriction imposed by Congress and to assert Pentagon independence of Congress in the management of weapons programs.

## U.S. Airmen Jailed For Jet Radar Theft

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 16 (AP).—Airmen Timothy Rice was convicted yesterday of stealing and destroying \$450,000 worth of classified F-14 jet radar components. A military judge, saying the crime had "greatly curtailed the defense of our nation," sentenced him to three years at hard labor. Rice, 19, had been charged with stealing property, destroying property and dereliction of duty in the September theft of the components from a fighter squadron at Oceana (Va.) Naval Air Station. He was found not guilty of the dereliction charge. No motive was established in the case.

## Java Crash Kills 49

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## Ortoli Finds EEC Lax on Energy Policy Calls Action 'Feeble'; U.S. Also Criticized

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Europe has failed to learn the lessons of the 1973 oil crisis and has not taken up its responsibilities to save energy since then, according to Francois-Xavier Ortoli, the outgoing European Commission president.

The chief executive of the European Economic Community was equally critical of the United States, whose oil consumption during the same period has increased.

Mr. Ortoli was speaking at a valedictory press conference as Commission president. On Jan. 1, he will become a vice-president under the new Commission leader, Roy Jenkins of Britain.

His theme, looking back over the last four years, was gloomy. "The feeble response to calls for a common EEC energy policy to meet the tremendous challenge now facing the industrialized nations makes me wonder whether our peoples really do have the determination to guide their own destinies," Mr. Ortoli said.

He added it was essential for the EEC to convince its friends—notably the United States—that it will begin coherent, joint action on the energy front. He said, "The community dare not meekly sit back and accept being dependent on the outside world for over 60 per cent of its energy supplies."

The Frenchman said the four-fold oil-price increase of 1973 has had two effects on the community—stimulation of existing inflationary tendencies, and growing EEC balance-of-payments deficits.

Mr. Ortoli called for a "greater solidarity" among community nations. "No one is strong enough to stand alone," he said. "No one should believe that our difficulties are short-term," he said. "After three crisis years, the member states are as far out of step as ever. Annual inflation rates currently vary from 18.5 per cent to 5 per cent. Balances of payments differ sharply from one country to another and growth rates still lag below their pre-crisis levels."

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في الامم المتحدة



## Torture. Cover-Up in Chile Alleged

## UN Gets Evidence on Aide's Death

By Dan Griffin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—A United Nations official found dead last summer in Santiago was beaten or tortured to death and the Chilean authorities have covered up the case as an accident, according to evidence received by the United Nations. Staff members in Chile have criticized the UN for not taking any vigorous action in the five months since Carmelo Soria Espinosa died. They say they fear that they will suffer reprisals for having aided Mr. Soria's family.

In New York, Erick Suy, UN under secretary for legal affairs, said that the United Nations has been "in constant contact" with Chile's ambassador and foreign minister, demanding a "full, detailed and thorough report" of the circumstances surrounding Mr. Soria's death in mid-July.

## Coroner's Report

He said that Chile is investigating the case but has given no indication of when the investigation will be completed, and he expressed surprise at some of the details of the coroner's report.

Among the elements provoking an investigation are Mr. Soria's time of death and the condition of his body, sources say.

Although doctors say that some of his injuries would have caused almost instant death, the coroner's findings indicate that Mr. Soria died nearly 24 hours after his car plunged into a water-filled irrigation canal.

Moreover, three doctors questioned separately about the coroner's findings say that the multiple injuries Mr. Soria suffered are more consistent with strangulation and beating than with an automobile accident.

When Mr. Soria's widow and children pressed for an investigation into the circumstances of his death, they were put under surveillance and received threatening phone calls.

They left Chile at the end of September and now live in Spain, and according to a UN document, "the staff members who tried to help them in their efforts to get a thorough investigation are suffering the same fate" of surveillance and threats.

At the time of his death, Mr. Soria, 54, was chief of publications of the Latin American Demographic Center, a division

of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America.

Spanish-born and a leftist, he had emigrated to Chile in 1947 and although he held Chilean citizenship as well as Spanish citizenship, he had diplomatic immunity.

## Open Surveillance

Nonetheless, he was under open surveillance by Chile's National Intelligence Directorate (DINA) for some months before he died, his family and associates say.

They gave the following account of his death and the incidents surrounding it:

On Wednesday, July 14, Mr. Soria left his office at the usual time, a little after 5 p.m., for the 15-minute drive home and disappeared.

About 2 a.m. the following day, the both Chile's curfew begins, residents in Santiago's northern Conchalí District heard the sound of a car crashing down a steep 180-foot incline that leads to a deep irrigation canal. The next afternoon, police found Mr. Soria's car upside down in the canal; on the bank, near the car, were Mr. Soria's UN passport, his Chilean identification card and his scarf stained with blood. There was no body.

Since no body was found, a police official ordered the canal drained. Just before noon the next day, July 16, Mr. Soria's body was found face down in the water about half a mile downstream from the wrecked car.

The official autopsy report, which has not been made public, said that Mr. Soria died of injuries to the cervical area of the spine and massive brain hemorrhages.

Beaten and Strangled

The three physicians who reviewed the coroner's findings concluded that he was bound, beaten about the head and chest, strangled slowly and finally killed by sharp blows to the back of the neck.

Although Mr. Soria's associates say that he did not drink because of a medical problem, his blood showed a high level of alcohol. The doctor who performed the autopsy told family members that Mr. Soria was dead when he entered the water and that his body had been in the water for less than 12 hours, meaning that his car had been in the canal for at least 22 hours before his body was found.

The head of Chile's criminal investigations bureau told the press that the case was closed as an "accidental death" and that Mr. Soria had died as a result of driving his car off a cliff while intoxicated.

A criminal court judge appointed to investigate the case refused, however, to characterize the death as accidental, and the investigation is continuing.

Mr. Soria, who was a friend of the late Pablo Neruda, the Communist Chilean poet, had held an important position in a government-owned publishing house during the Allende government, which was overthrown by a rightist coup in September, 1973. Many of his friends were leftist intellectuals.

Associates say that he had been followed by DINA agents. Nonetheless, they say, he did not seem to feel that he was in any danger.

Denmark Convicts 5 In Korean Envoy Case

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Five Poles were convicted today of buying contraband cigarettes from the North Korean diplomats expelled in October for trafficking in illegal goods.

Ten others involved in the affair—including five Danes accused of buying contraband cigarettes and three Danes, a Syrian and a Lebanese accused of buying hashish—were still on trial.

Although business life was normal in Nabulus, most shops in Ramallah, Hebron and other towns remained closed, but food and vegetable stores were open. Schoolchildren boycotted their classes.

Israeli security forces said that they had arrested youths believed to have been involved in more than a week of demonstrations against the tax. They also rounded up persons suspected of fomenting the unrest.

West Bank Arabs Continue Strike

RAMALLAH, Occupied West Bank, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—A strike by Arab shopkeepers protesting a new Israeli tax entered its second day here today.

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DOUBLE EXPOSURE—Two camels, not one, at the Dortmund Zoo in West Germany.

## Proposed Legislation Is Liberal

## Abortion Bill Finds Smoother Going in Italy

ROME, Dec. 16 (NYT).—When 36-year-old Maria decided to have an abortion recently, she went to the headquarters of a feminist group for one of their weekly information sessions on the clandestine operations available for ending unwanted pregnancies.

A week later, in the kitchen of a house in the center of the city, she underwent a 20-minute abortion performed by two young women dressed in jeans.

The Italian Parliament this week is discussing a bill that would give this Roman Catholic country one of the most liberal abortion laws in Western Europe.

It would provide, in effect, abortion on demand.

Women now resort to clandestine abortions. Although an abortion in Italy is still regarded as a "crime against the race," about a million a year are carried out secretly.

In addition to the operations set up by feminist groups, Italian women charter planes to Britain or the Netherlands or simply go to the back streets of their home towns. The private doctors charge up to \$800.

In Maria's case, she thought first of flying to London where, she knew, specialized clinics performed abortions. But she heard from friends that feminist groups in Rome carried out such operations safely and inexpensively.

At the information session, the method and after-effects were described and she was told that it would be "a political abortion at a political price" of Lira 50,000 (about \$58) for those who could afford it. It would be less for those who could not afford the full amount.

Of the more than 60 women present, most were 16 to 25 years old.

Those whose cases were judged as urgent were given appointments immediately. Maria's appointment was last week.

"Everything was very relaxed," she said after it was over. "One of the women performed the abortion, which was almost painless. The other held my hand and explained every step. And they talked to me all the way through. I think it was the talking that helped most."

The women who performed the abortion were not doctors but had received brief training in carrying out simple abortions.

Maria said she did not have enough money for the full fee. "I gave them what I could afford, about 25,000 lire," she said. "Before I left they gave me the name of a gynecologist just in case, and the name of medication to help keep my muscles relaxed."

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## A Landslide Victory

## Jamaican Leader Wins Mandate for Socialist P

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 16 (AP).—Prime Minister Michael Manley won a landslide victory in yesterday's parliamentary election, gaining a clear mandate to move ahead with his "democratic socialist" policies.

Challenger Edward Seaga, who had attempted to wrest power from Mr. Manley with a pro-capitalist platform that attacked the Prime Minister's ties with Cuba, conceded defeat last night, saying: "I think the People's National Party (Mr. Manley's party) has scored a clear and decisive victory."

The voting followed the most violent election campaign since Jamaica became independent from Britain in 1962. Police said one person was killed yesterday, but that the 10 hours of balloting went more peacefully than had been anticipated.

The government-operated television reported that on the basis of nearly complete returns from its correspondents at the 60 local tabulation centers, Mr. Manley's party had 263,300 votes to 235,800 for Jamaica Labor.

An official count will begin today at election headquarters in Kingston. Between 75 and 80 per cent of the 470,000 eligible voters cast ballots in the election.

Victory Statement

At a tumultuous victory celebration at his campaign headquarters, Mr. Manley told reporters: "There was this tremendous attempt to smear us with Communism, to make Communism an issue. Obviously the people have rejected this in a very, very decisive way."

But the 32-year-old Mr. Manley made an emotional appeal to his supporters to avoid violent victory celebrations or recriminations.

"I want to command all PNP people to be at work at 8 a.m. tomorrow. I don't want to hear of any party or group celebrating in the streets," Mr. Manley said.

Security forces extended for 30 days a ban on political rallies.

The Independent Radio Jamaica Ltd. projected that Mr. Manley's party would win 44 of the 60 seats in the House of Representatives. The radio gave

9 Black Students Guilty in Long S. Africa Trial

PRETORIA, Dec. 16 (NYT).—The longest trial ever held under South Africa's controversial Terrorism Act ended last night when nine of the country's principal black student leaders were found guilty of a conspiracy to endanger law and order. They face a minimum of five years in prison.

The judge, Wessel Roshoff, found the defendants not guilty on 11 of the 13 counts, including one that alleged that they had conspired to bring about revolutionary change by violent means.

The judge's ruling was remarkable for the degree of sympathy it implied for blacks who despair of achieving peaceful change.

He said that the tactics of the organizations represented at the 17-month trial were rallies and demonstrations, not sabotage and terrorist tactics. He added: "In the case of the blacks, we must remember that, if they use language which may seem to be unnecessarily strong, they have no effective voice or vote and can only protest against what they might regard as grievances."

Target Is Passed By Food Fund

ROME, Dec. 16 (AP).—A \$1-billion food development fund set up under the auspices of the United Nations has passed its target for contributions, fund officials announced today.

The fund will become official "very shortly" when some members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries withdraw their original condition on their contributions: that they be matched with funds from the industrial world. The fund is called the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Sino-Soviet Reported Still

TOKYO, Dec. 16 (AP).—A new official said today there was no progress in Sino-Soviet border dispute talks because the Soviet Union had refused to reduce its troops along the common border.

The officials were saying that the Soviet Union resumed the border order to gain a better position in dealing with the United States and not because of any desire to settle the dispute.

The reports said that the first confirmation by officials that the talk had been dropped.

The officials were only as those in charge of defense in northeast China.

Ireland, Russia To Step Up Trade

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (AP).—Ireland and the Soviet Union agreed today to step up trade in the economic, scientific and cultural fields, a agency said.

An agreement on the sidelines was signed by Irish Minister Garrett FitzGerald and Soviet First Deputy Trade Minister Mikhail I.

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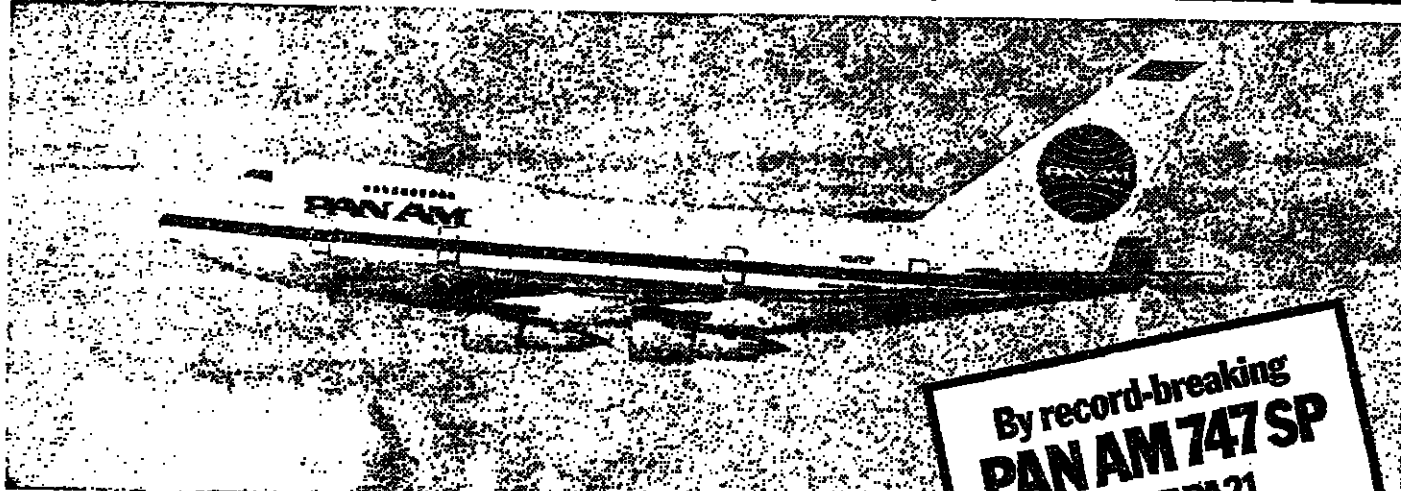
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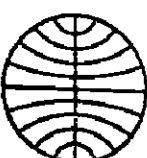
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## Non-stop BAHRAIN-NEW YORK



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Ask a Travel Agent for details



## Bon Tries DE Agent Torture

Former Policeman  
& Maltreatment

Marvine Howe

IN, Dec. 16 (NYT).—One of the most prominent figures in the former dictatorship's police went on trial to face charges of torturing and maltreating prisoners.

Henrique de Sa Seixas, 42, was seen as a test case as he was Portugal's military prosecutor in the case of the late political police known by its initials PIDE.

DE officers and agents on trial, charged with torturing and maltreating prisoners since the trials started in 1974, were granted a 10-day delay in their trial because they had already served time in preventive detention.

has faced the court to the first day of the trial. He was charged with torturing and maltreating prisoners since the trials started in 1974, were granted a 10-day delay in their trial because they had already served time in preventive detention.

was one of a dozen agents not to be freed from prison guards at the Cape Verde Islands, a Portuguese colony. He has been press attacks and has presented a bill for the repeal of the law specifying special circumstances for the Portuguese public has been of the long delay in the PIDE men to trial. He was charged with torturing and maltreating prisoners since the trials started in 1974, were granted a 10-day delay in their trial because they had already served time in preventive detention.

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MAKING TIME—Virgil Poleschok of Denver uses dogs and sled to beat traffic.

## Guerrilla Drive Includes Leaflets, Intimidation

### Morale of Black Rhodesia Forces Is Target

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Guerrillas have opened a campaign aimed at destroying the morale of almost 10,000 Africans serving in the Rhodesian Army and police.

The two-pronged campaign includes a new wave of attacks and intimidation against families of African soldiers and policemen, and threatening leaflets urging them to "turn their guns" on whites.

The strategy in the four-year-old war, revealing a new level of sophistication among the insurgents, could be devastating to the Rhodesian effort to counter insurgency in the escalating conflict since both the army and police depend heavily on African support.

There are about 3,500 Africans serving with the battalions of the Rhodesian African Rifles—65 per cent of Rhodesia's regular army forces—which have vital front-line roles in the war against guerrillas based in neighboring Mozambique and Zambia.

Blacks also dominate Rhodesia's super-commando unit, the Selous Scouts, which has been heavily involved in intelligence and recent raids on guerrilla camps across the border.

And in the Rhodesian police, there are about 6,000 blacks, making up 75 per cent of the force, many in support units that have a combat role.

Military authorities maintain that the psychological campaign has not yet led to defections by African troops nor a lowering of morale.

But the strategy is aimed at Rhodesia's largest tribe and the group most vulnerable to intimidation, the Karangas.

The majority of black troops and the majority of guerrillas come from this militant subgroup of the Shona tribe. Some families

of the Karangas have been targeted by guerrillas for their loyalty to the government.

Mr. Botha said that about 500 women a year would be trained at the Civil Defense College here, which, so far, has been training about 150 women a year in civil preparedness. The college would be expanded and renamed the Army Women's College, he said.

2d Electricity Strike In 2 Days Snarls Paris

PARIS, Dec. 16 (AP).—A two-hour cut in electricity yesterday disrupted service on the Paris Metro, forced cancellation of some suburban trains, snarled automobile traffic and inconvenienced many parts of France.

It was the second day in a row that employees of the state-owned gas and electricity company struck briefly to protest the government's cancellation of a 1971 agreement giving them annual wage boosts 2 per cent above the cost-of-living increases.

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## Hanoi Plans Major Population Shifts in 1977

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Vietnam Premier Pham Van Dong told the fourth Vietnam party congress today that large-scale redistribution of the nation's population would begin early next year, including movement of workers from the southern portions of the country to the north.

He presented a summary of the nation's five-year plan for development and economic growth to a morning session of the congress. The session was broadcast by Hanoi radio and monitored here.

While Mr. Dong did not spell out in detail how many persons would be mobilized, the head of the party's Saigon committee reported yesterday that about a million could be expected to be moved out of the former southern capital into new economic zones in the countryside.

Premier Dong seemed to Western analysts here to be indicating that there would be a movement northward involving still other individuals.

"Distribution of work forces will be started in 1977," Mr. Dong told the thousands of assembled delegates and foreign observers.

"Areas of dense population where there is surplus labor will be the first areas to be rearranged. Work forces in the south will be moved to the north if it is necessary."

Such themes have been echoed and, in some cases, expanded upon in speech after speech by senior officials and provincial-level cadres, providing an emerging pattern during the first three days of this largest gathering of Vietnamese Communist party officials since 1960.

It is a pattern of domination that the North seems intent on continuing to exert over the

major affairs of the nation. Southerners seem to have had little role to play in any of the proceedings of the congress.

Western analysts are waiting for the disclosure of the new Politburo and Central Committee lists to determine whether the Lao Dong (Workers party) really has any intention of more fully integrating the south into the party organization and whether the party will follow through on the desire expressed in recent weeks to revitalize the organization by bringing in young blood.

"Most of the accents I've heard in the past three days in the broadcasts have been northern ones," said a veteran Western expert in Indochinese affairs, referring to the six-tone dialect spoken in northern Vietnam in contrast to the five-tone language spoken in the south. Hanoi radio has been carrying full coverage of the proceedings.

Since the take-over of South Vietnam by the Communists in April of last year, the south seems to have had little role to play in the top organization of the Lao Dong, which has ruled for more than 20 years in Hanoi.

Member From South

The 11-man Politburo has remained virtually unchanged, with Pham Hung, the member earmarked to run the party organization in the south, as the only senior representative from the southern part of the country.

Today, the principal reports of the session were completed with the presentation of the report of the army and the Ministry of the Interior.

The army report was, surprisingly, not delivered by the army commander, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, but by the army's chief of

staff, Gen. Van Tiem Dung, known as the "liberator of the south" and believed the likely successor to the great tactician of the war, Gen. Giap. Neither this report nor that of the minister of the interior, understood to be Gen. Dung's twin brother, Tran Quoc Hoan, contained any surprises but continued the refrain of the need to maintain the same national strength that "crushed the American imperialist aggressors."

**Suicide Estimate**  
PARIS, Dec. 16 (AP).—A Canadian Jesuit missionary recently expelled from Saigon, the Rev. Andre Gelinas, estimates that 15,000 to 20,000 Vietnamese have committed suicide rather than live under Communist rule.

Father Gelinas, who worked in Vietnam for 19 years, said that "entire families" ended their lives. He said he based his estimate on "conversations with hospital officials and some of the would-be suicides who lived."

## MUSICAL COMPOSITION AWARD PRINCE PIERRE DE MONACO 1977

The Musical Composition Prize, organized by the Prince Pierre de Monaco Foundation, will be awarded for the twentieth time the next Spring at Monte-Carlo. The deadline for submission of entries is April 1st, 1977.

This contest, encouraged by a prize of 100,000 French Francs, will be limited in 1977 to ballet music. The work that will win the "Prince Pierre de Monaco" Award will be performed the following year after the juror's decision.

For the contest rules and additional information, apply to: Monsieur le Secrétaire général de la Fondation Prince Pierre de Monaco Palais Princier - Monaco

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## Britain's Labor in a Box

The speech delivered in the House of Commons on Wednesday by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, announcing spending cuts and higher taxes, does not look like the decisive event in the struggle to stem Britain's economic decline. On the contrary, financial markets at home and abroad received the speech with skepticism: the British stock market fell and the pound plunged still further.

What troubles the markets—and, even more important, British public opinion—is doubt whether the Labor government has the will and the political strength to do the job. Far from rallying the nation to a "Dunkirk spirit," Healey and Prime Minister Callaghan seem to be making their moves mainly in response to the pressures of the International Monetary Fund as the required condition for getting an urgently needed \$3.9-billion loan.

The IMF had originally told the British government it would have to cut the budget by \$4.8 billion to get the loan. Healey has trimmed this to \$4.2 billion, of which \$1.7 billion is to be cut in the fiscal year starting next April 1 and \$2.5 billion the following year. The tax increases are on liquor and tobacco, but the government considerably put these off until after Christmas.

The Bank of England intends to slow the rate of growth of the money supply to 10 per cent in the coming year, and believes this will gradually bring down the present rate of inflation. Yet it expects inflation to continue at about a 15-per-cent rate for several months longer, as higher costs of imports, resulting from the recent fall of the pound, are passed through to consumers.

The Callaghan government faces threats to its existence from both the left and the

right. The Conservatives, led by Margaret Thatcher, may try to overthrow Labor on the issue of "devolution"—greater self-government for Scotland and Wales. The threat could not come at a worse moment. In the midst of Britain's economic crisis.

At the same time, the left wing now controls the National Executive Committee of the Labor party, and is challenging Callaghan's and Healey's entire economic policy of "austerity." In his new budget, Healey was clearly trying to avoid losing not the left wing but the "moderates," resistant to slashes in housing, education and social services. Healey had to be wary of destroying the compact on which his party's "incomes policy" of voluntary wage restraint by the trade unions depends.

Thus, Labor is in a box from which it will be hard to escape. Its best hope is that the pound will hold at about its present level, and that the worst impact of the austerity program on the British economy will be over by the second half of next year. By then inflation may be slowing and unemployment starting to recede.

Callaghan's capacity for leadership will be at stake during the hard times that lie ahead. The package Healey has put together appears acceptable to the majority of his own party, and the left wing will be loath to precipitate a general election that could, and probably would, hand the government over to the Tories.

It will take nerve—and luck—for Labor to check the decline, but it is by no means impossible if Callaghan can only raise the confidence and support not only of his own party but of a beleaguered nation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Cutting Edge

Under fire from students who charged that their education was "irrelevant," many college faculties and administrations in the turbulent 1960s beat a hasty retreat and abandoned most course requirements. Viewed initially as a triumph of student freedom, the absence of a firm framework of study has begun to be recognized, even by many undergraduates, as an abdication of institutional responsibility and a detriment to effective education.

There are encouraging signs that a counter-revolution is now gathering force. Concerned academicians are trying to chart a new course of liberal learning.

The revolt against the old requirements was frequently justified by the stagnation that had turned mandated courses into a bore for students and teachers alike. Many of the courses undergraduates were compelled to take treated students as a captive audience, allowing academic departments to build overstaffed empires without sufficient concern for the quality of instruction.

Yet the absence of requirements signals a dangerous retreat from the common ground shared by educated men and women. At a time of extreme pressures toward specialization and early career decisions, lack of consensus on the basic intellectual underpinning needed by college graduates only reflects a fragmented society whose elite of talent will find communication ever more difficult.

Fortunately, a number of leading institutions have begun the search for new definitions of a cohesive program of general education.

Henry Rosovsky, dean of Harvard's faculty of arts and sciences, has initiated a crusade against an education that has "no common denominator." Harvard, which in the 1940s codified the then prevalent idea of general education, is once again trying to list specific fields in which students ought to have "informed acquaintance."

Columbia, which has never given up on certain basic courses in the humanities, hopes that the rest of academia may once again be persuaded to acknowledge that some of the "great books" remain indispensable to those who claim to be educated.

The issues and the emphasis in any new core curriculum call for an open mind on the part of those who attempt to chart tomorrow's liberal education. The world is no longer bounded, as critics of the old approach have rightly charged, by the region between Athens and California. The non-Western world cannot be ignored. An understanding of science and technology cannot be left to the engineers. Knowledge of the urban condition and environment is crucial.

There has been a tendency to blame politicians too exclusively for their narrow view of the U.S. future. The range of a self-governing nation's vision is not primarily determined by its elected leaders. The key to a wider focus is held by educated citizens who are any civilization's cutting edge. The return to a common core in undergraduate education is essential to sharpen that edge.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### NATO on Use of A-Atoms

The refusal (at the NATO talks) to pledge not to use atomic weapons first is more justified than appearances would make one believe. The atom logic, different from that of conventional arms, has actually made the difference between offensive and defensive arms very confused, to the point that, in extreme cases, the so-called offensive arms can appear as the most defensive ones. This is, for example, the case of the anti-missile arms, apparently "more respectable" than the offensive arms insofar as it is quite normal to try to protect one's population and one's own forces from a nuclear holocaust, but which actually are "destabilizing" and therefore rather aggressive inasmuch as they can facilitate the designs of a potential aggressor by protecting him from reprisals. The same applies to the prohibition to use nuclear arms first. Nothing in any case could guarantee observance of this interdiction. By virtue of what is termed "the equalizing power of the atom," the possession of a nuclear deterrent enables a middle-sized power like France to threaten to inflict a punishment disproportionate to the pursued stakes on a more powerful aggressor, and therefore to discourage him to use against

a weaker power even the non-nuclear means which it has in large quantities. By forbidding in advance anyone to use atomic arms, the bigger power suggests that it tries to eliminate the deterrent which the smaller powers could acquire, while on the contrary keeping for its own use the coercive power which the ownership of the immense conventional arsenal of a superpower gives it... —From *Le Monde* (Paris).

### Brazilian View of Soares

The results of the municipal elections in Portugal consolidated the position of Premier Mario Soares in the government and so he can arrive in Brazil, in this visit of clear political importance, with ample tranquility and redoubled authority for the conversations on the agenda. Meanwhile, more than only a party leader and a man of the government who was victorious in the election, Mario Soares will arrive here as a symbol of a viable Portugal: a nation which managed by hard work and pain to escape from the Communist precipice, from the mad military-Communist adventure, from the programmed economic disorder to adjust itself to political, social and cultural models of Western Europe. —From *O Globo* (Rio de Janeiro).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

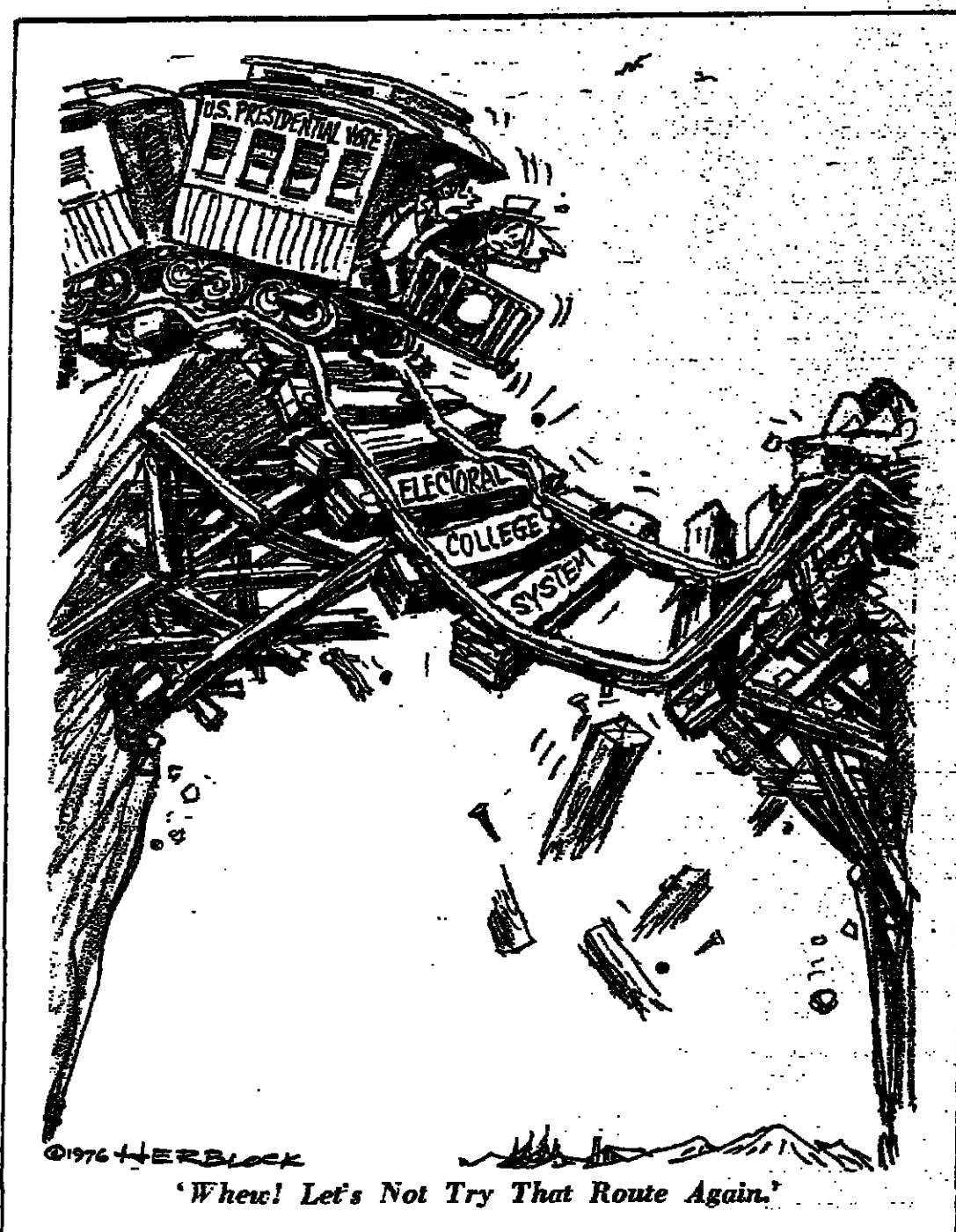
December 17, 1901

BOLOGNA—Thirty or 40 years have not sufficed to unify morally a people like the Italian, which for centuries has been divided, and which includes so many differences in customs, language and traditions. But it must be remembered and thoroughly understood that the interests of the north and those of the south are the interests of Italy, and they must be studied in the interests of Italy," said an editorial from the *Rivista del Carlino* yesterday.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 17, 1926

NAIROBI, British East Africa—Carl Ekman Akeler, American big-game hunter, naturalist and explorer, sculptor and artist, was buried on Mount Mwendu, Uganda, in the heart of the game country where he spent so many years of his life. The noted explorer was buried near the place where he died, in accordance with his wishes. The services were attended by the American consul, Martin Johnson and scores more. Mrs. Akeler will carry on her husband's work.



## New Israeli Signals on U.S. Arms

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON—Israel asked the United States this week to cancel a request for 175 U.S.-made M-60 tanks and permit Israel instead to apply the funds to produce an equivalent number of a radically new tank of its own design.

This was one of a series of significant arms and financial commitments Defense Minister Shimon Peres sought from the outgoing Ford administration in hopes they would carry over to the Carter administration.

U.S. and diplomatic sources said the requests were pressed by Peres not only to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, but also discussed with Cyrus Vance, who has been designated by President-elect Jimmy Carter to be his secretary of state, and with James Schlesinger, who may be given a top role in the next administration.

### Fighters, Too

Among the other requests, the sources said, were:

- Permission to co-produce in Israel 20 of 250 U.S. F-16 jet fighters, the supply of which was promised in principle to Israel in the fall of 1975 as part of the Sinai-2 agreement.

- Permission to co-produce in Israel a new U.S. hydrofoil missile patrol boat having roughly twice the speed of conventional patrol boats.

- Agreement that President Ford would ask for at least \$1.8 billion in aid to Israel in his final budget, which goes to Congress on Jan. 16. Israel previously had sought \$2.2 billion, but got word the President had slashed the total to \$1.5 billion.

- Agreement to apply formally to Congress soon after it convenes on Jan. 4, and well before the Carter administration takes over on Jan. 20, for permission to sell some advanced weapons systems shortly before the election. These include a new concussion bomb and a new night-vision system for planes and helicopters.

Sources said Peres was given assurances that letters of offer would be sent to Congress early next month on the new weapons, but that the co-production schemes present so many problems that they might have to be slipped to the next administration for decision.

The sources said that Peres stressed Israel's willingness to constructively explore the possibility of an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, but wishes to assure itself that it will be strong enough to take the security risks that shrunken borders would entail.

He reportedly argued that the buildup of Israel's defense industry would enhance its self-sufficiency and that arms commitments made by the outgoing administration would less likely upset the negotiating climate than if made by President Carter during the height of discussions on the convening of a new Geneva conference.

Peres is understood to have been told, however, that most of the issues would of necessity have to be reviewed by the new President and some decisions couldn't be made before Jan. 20.

For instance, on the request to co-produce the F-16, the members of the European consortium, who are buying the plane for their own air forces, have been assured the United States would make no sales to third countries without full consultation, and that they

would be permitted to make 10 per cent of the components of F-16s sold elsewhere.

Would Belgium, for instance, want to tie itself to a contract to manufacture components for front-line fighters for Israel knowing that in the event of another Mideast crisis and oil embargo it might lose Arab oil because of that fact?

Would President Carter, with his stress on cutting unemployment in the United States, be willing in effect to transfer jobs to Israel?

During the presidential campaign, Carter talked of the need to review the massive sale of U.S. arms abroad, particularly to the Mideast. The expectation in many quarters has been that he would order a temporary freeze in new arms commitments pending an overall review of weapons sale policy.

It is thus understandable that Israel would seek to firm up commitments as soon as possible before Ford leaves office.

Sources say Israel is strapped for funds to build many of the new tanks, dubbed the Chariot. It is a heavy tank, of very low

silhouette, capable of long range and carrying not only its crew but a number of infantry or commandos as well.

If the U.S. cancelled a request for 175 M-60s, and provided the \$80 million to \$100 million to Israel to produce the Chariot, that would be a major shot in the arm to the program. Peres pointed out that some of the components of the new tank would still be produced in the United States, thus somewhat mitigating the adverse impact on jobs.

Sources said Peres, who has hopes of succeeding Premier Yitzhak Rabin in elections next fall, assured Ford and Carter officials that the situation in nonviolent Lebanon seems to be nonvolatile at the moment and that Israel has been impressed with the apparent rise of interest on the part of Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia to explore an overall settlement. But he was less than optimistic about the chances of such a settlement next year.

Mr. Beecher, a member of the Washington bureau of the Boston Globe, is a former deputy defense secretary for public affairs.

## The Cold Warriors

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Five weeks before he takes the oath, President-elect Jimmy Carter is in danger of compromising the character of his presidency in a vital respect. That is the uncomfortable inference to be drawn from what is known of the process at work in his choice of a secretary of defense.

Carter is under pressure to pick a hard-line figure, someone who takes a dim view of agreements with the Soviet Union and favors higher U.S. defense spending. So far, it is not at all clear that Carter feels able to resist the pressure or wants to. And resistance is crucial, not only in the particular context but in terms of the new President's general freedom of action in future.

The pressure is coming from familiar sources: conservative Democrats in Congress, the labor movement, right-wing newspaper columns and editorial pages, the warrior intellectuals in the academic world. They are able, experienced people, the more effective because they focus single-mindedly on one area of policy. And as this episode shows, they play rough.

Their favored candidate is James B. Schlesinger, secretary of defense in the Nixon-Ford administration. Those pushing him range from Sen. Henry Jackson to Lt. Gen. Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO and George Meany's heir apparent. But the first effort has been to prevent the appointment of a defense secretary with a different view.

The opening target was Paul Warnke, assistant secretary of defense in the Johnson administration, who played a key role in 1968 in stopping the escalation in Vietnam. The critics portrayed him as a far-out dove—a wild mischaracterization of a blunt, strong-minded lawyer known for his insistence on the facts, his unwillingness to take old formulas for granted. Warnke has even said that defense budget figures should be subject to questioning as others are.

Next came Harold Brown, former secretary of the Air Force. When

Carter seemed about to pick him, the knives got to work again. A Wall Street Journal editorial said, "Our contacts in the national security community are absolutely terrified" at the thought of Brown becoming defense secretary.

The extraordinary thing about the attack on Brown is that he is to the right of center in defense policy. He supports production of the B-1 bomber. And his record on Vietnam was hawkish.

On March 4, 1968—less than a month before President Johnson limited the bombing and moved toward a settlement—Brown put forward three options for escalation of the bombing. According to the official history in the Pentagon Papers, he "envisioned the elimination of virtually all the constraints under which the bombing then operated and an aggressive attack on North Vietnamese resources, transport capability and population centers." Bombing would have been permitted "without the present scrupulous concern for collateral civilian damage and casualties."

### Sharp Concern

Those familiar with the situation at the time say that Brown as Air Force secretary had a minimal policy role and was probably just passing on proposals. But the fact that he put his name on such ideas at that late stage of the war gives reason for sharp concern about his judgment, to put it mildly.

As for Schlesinger, he is rightly held in high regard for his integrity. For example, when he became director of the Central Intelligence Agency he promptly turned over to the Watergate prosecutors evidence that Richard Helms had deceitfully withheld.

But his appointment now to Defense or any other national security job would be a powerful symbol for the Carter administration. However wise it was to be skeptical of the advantages for the United States in some of Henry Kissinger's deals with the Soviet Union, Schlesinger came to seem a figure of

## Soviet Inefficiency And Priorities of

By Walter C. Clemens Jr.

WASHINGTON—"How can the Soviet Union have been the first country to launch a Sputnik, test an ICBM and deploy an ABM defense?" This question comes naturally to a Westerner looking for a bobby pin, a Band-Aid or even good tennis shoes in Moscow (where they would be much easier to find than in the provinces).

One traditional explanation has been: "The Soviet system works better at producing consumer goods, but excels where the Kremlin decides to commit its best brains and resources." This commonplace is now being challenged. The apparently poor performance of the MIG-23 that fell into Japanese hands only adds to mounting evidence casting doubt on the belief that Soviet socialism can be efficient (at least in some sectors) even if it is not democratic. This belief should have been questioned long ago.

The physicist Andrei D. Sakharov has warned the Politburo that Soviet economic and technological development will be maintained only if the whole social order is liberalized and Soviet intellectuals are permitted to communicate freely with each other and the outside world.

### CIA Studies

Mr. Sakharov's judgment now seems corroborated by recent CIA studies showing that the Soviet Union is grossly inefficient—not only in agricultural and industrial production but in military production as well. The Russians invest more of their natural and produced wealth than the United States, sacrificing not only their freedom but their living standards, and wind up with a smaller return.

The Soviet Union devotes one-fourth of its gross national product to investment, compared with one-eighth in the United States, but total Soviet production remains only half that of America's while Soviet living standards are only one-third the U.S. average. Indeed, they are lower than in many East European countries. Soviet output per unit of capital and labor is only half the U.S. standard.

In agriculture, the ratio is even worse. The Soviet Union employs several times as many workers in agriculture as in the United States, but produces only about 50 per cent as much grain for food and fodder in normal years, and even smaller proportions of most other food products. Russians must spend \$15 of grain to produce \$1 worth of livestock—almost double the U.S. ratio. Their grain yields per acre are 50 per cent to 65 percent of America's.

Is this because Americans spend more on equipment and fertilizer? To be sure, the United States benefits from a level of agricultural development reflecting many decades of investment, but annual Soviet investment in agriculture has averaged America's by 5 to 1 for over 10 years, without comparable returns.

Is the difference because of weather and soil? To be sure, the erratic size and range of Soviet production (bumper crops in

1973 and 1976, d crops in 1972, 1974 result primarily from nation of drought or plague Soviet farmer; Dakotan and Canada faced with comparable produce much better Soviet counterparts.

The agronomist at most Ronald Reagan's North American far optimum size for decisions by interstate Soviet farms are in large to yearling time, by far away where Soviet farms their local needs a material incentive, quite good. Thirty Soviet agriculture comes from private that make up a tiny planted lands.

Now the CIA report in military industry, efficiency is about as analysts formerly as the CIA has learned the ripple effect of components, it has estimates of the on because of holding military establishment den of defense is 13: 12 per cent of the product rather than to 8 per cent as formed. Despite huge the Russians lag behind States in almost every of Western nations. Many U.S. weapons, so far beyond our capabilities that the even estimate a price equivalent Soviet pro-

Theoretically, the be "infinite," the U.S. Congress. The U.S.S.R. concentrating on a series modeled on the of the U.S.S.R. line, developed "new" in 1960s. This kind of gas hawks the Russian sure. America is able to some—militarily a economically.

### Workshop

The most recent report International Institute for Studies shows a lead for the United States, made war advantages that will be only slightly by the and and that could be pointed. In Washington, display strategic Cruise the Soviet Union may ly account for "lack of coordination with States. Despite the ments, it has developed a second largest stockpile out, one that produces more steel, more wheat, more oil, more money than any other country—both material and to the Soviet Union to be enormous.

Just because Russia spend more of their stay in the race does that Washington should comparable sacrifices of people. We, for example, America could well show advanced weapons, Trident, and so on, risk to Western security.

As George Kennan, a list on Soviet affairs, a members of the American mitter on U.S.-Soviet put it: "Security in tod cannot be achieved by ing armaments." Ind dangers of restraint are those of an all-out war.

The same idea was put W. Averell Harriman at talks with the Soviet le and L. Bessmerin.

Though the U.S. materially efficient, of life in this count much to be desired. A of billions devoted to U.S. of habitat and sp do more, for the con than making our miles accurate. Rather, the lower the better, more could use greater light needs of the body polit and environment.

Walter C. Clemens Jr. at the Kennan Institute for the Study of the U.S.-Soviet Relations, Washington, D.C. He is a frequent contributor to The New York Times.



## Nutcracker' as Seen By Roland Petit

By David Stevens

Dec. 16 (IHT).—Roland Petit is having a go at "The Nutcracker" to enliven the holiday season, taking full advantage of the season's most popular story, the tale of a young girl's dream world. The production is a masterpiece of the ballet world, and it is a pity that it is not seen more often. The story is a masterpiece of the ballet world, and it is a pity that it is not seen more often. The story is a masterpiece of the ballet world, and it is a pity that it is not seen more often.

Elisabeth Terabust, Rudy Bryans and Denys Ganto take off in the "Nutcracker" ballet.

Bernard.



rather more impressive as the forlorn hunchback than in his duties as a princely cavalier. The show dances to mid-January at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, with Dominique Khalifa and Noëlle Fontana of the Paris Opéra scheduled to dance Marie in some of the performances in January.

cards for the Spanish, Arab, Chinese and Russian dances. The show dances to mid-January at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, with Dominique Khalifa and Noëlle Fontana of the Paris Opéra scheduled to dance Marie in some of the performances in January.

## PARIS THEATER

### Mishima and Sade: Not Boring

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 16 (IHT).—Yukio Mishima and the Marquis de Sade had one literary trait in common. Both mistook violence for power and wrote accordingly. And both were sensational figures of their times. The Marquis was put in the Bastille by the ancien régime and ordered to a madhouse by Napoleon. The Japanese author committed hara-kiri publicly in Tokyo to protest Western materialism.

At the Petit-Orsay, Jean-Pierre Grunvald has staged a play that Mishima wrote about the Marquis de Sade. There have been so many discussions of sadism in France during the past 200 years that the eccentric aristocrat is often dubbed the Marquis de Sade. But the Mishima piece, though somewhat long-winded, is not a bore. It probably benefits from the lucid, flowing adaptation of André Pieyre de Mandiargues and, sagaciously cast, it is extremely well acted.

In "Madame de Sade," the Marquis never appears, but his invisible presence dominates the proceedings, haunting all that happens in a singularly serene manner. The Marquis de Sade has left her husband and returned to her mother's home after her husband has fled the police following a brutal orgy in Marseilles. She is welcomed and comforted as the victim of a ghastly experience. The mother, shocked by the scandal, becomes more alarmed when she learns that her younger daughter had been the companion of the libidinous son-in-law when he was hiding out in Venice. Unlike the novels of the Japanese author, this play is free of any shrill hysteria. It states its case clearly, directly and without overemphasis. It is a conversation or discussion piece with some dramatic punctuation. At the Petit-Orsay, it proves an absorbing theatrical evening for

husband, now in tatters, awaits her at the door. She rejects his offer to rejoin him, but his deeds and his unorthodox notions have opened a door in her consciousness and colored her views. Mishima is in accord with the Marquis that the problems of mankind are basically physiological.

Danièle Lebrun brings a fascinating strangeness to the enigmatic Marquis. Louise Conte as her mother, at first morally indignant and then seeking bewilderedly to understand the mysteries of sexual possession, has regal authority. Marie-Hélène Dasté as the servant who becomes less servile as the French Revolution approaches. Anne-Prospère as the sister, Pascale Roberts as the neighboring countess and Eleonore Hirt as the sympathetic nun are assets.

At the Petit Odéon—at 6:30 p.m.—Jacques Toja and Alain Pralon recite Diderot's "Le Paradoxe sur le Comédien," while Christiane Millet sits by as mute decoration.

Henry Pillsbury, responsible for the dramaturgy, has set the scene in an actress's dressing room with the actress present. It seems unlikely that any actress would refrain from joining in when histrionics are being so authoritatively discussed and the two visitors are in modern dress instead of being clad in 18th-century costume which is a bit disconcerting, considering their period conversation.

But the ideas tossed about are stimulating and evergreen. Diderot, like Brecht, was opposed to lifelike realism, aware that a finished performance is a work of intricate guile and not an emotionally inspired reproduction of personal experience. If the actors were true what actors, he seems to suggest, would be equipped to act Macbeth or Oedipus. Like Brecht, he recommends alienation and proves the point with examples. The talk is rich and provocative.

## SHARPS & FLATS

BRUSSELS—Geirry Mulligan is featured at the Maison Culture Woluwe-St. Pierre on Dec. 17 at 8 p.m. and on Dec. 18 from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and then from 3 p.m. till 6 p.m.

Memphis Slim will be at the Bierodrome in Brussels on Dec. 17 and 18, then in Paris on Dec. 19 at the Châtelet du Temple and on Dec. 21 in the Paris suburb of Ivry with the Stars of Faith of Black Nativity and Jerome Van Jones at Le Stadium at 9 p.m.

PARIS—Wishbone Ash is at the Pavillon de Paris Dec. 17 at 8 p.m. Saxman Hal Singer will be at the Théâtre Regnier Dec. 18

from 6 to 7 p.m. and then at the Caveau de la Buchette from Dec. 22-23. Rhoda Scott and Bill Elliott are appearing nightly at the Club St. Germain.

GENEVA—Albi Buckner is the featured attraction at the Popcorn Club during the month of December.

New albums by Mireille Mathieu and Jeanne Manson were released this month.

This week's top single in the United States is "Tonight's the Night" by Rod Stewart, and in Britain, "Under the Moon of Love" by Showaddywaddy.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

## The Creaky Franco Legend as High Camp

By James M. Markham

MADRID (IHT).—A delighted shopper on the lookout for political antiques, dabbled upon a children's game, dating from the 1940s, called "The Life of a Christian." The player goes forward two spaces after his first communion, tumbles into hell after sinning, is rescued by archangels, skirts the dreaded "Red menace" and, finally, makes it into heaven.

Another sharp-eyed buyer found a Parchesi game whose winner reaches "the great national rising" of July 18, 1936, which after a "glorious crusade" brought Generalissimo Francisco Franco to power.

Only a year in his grave, Franco is suffering the ultimate humiliation: He and his creaky legacy are becoming high camp in Madrid.

### Flea Market

Madridenses are latching onto things that were fashionable in America and Europe years ago. Little shops, like Populart on Calle Huertas, which specialize in kinky antiques and village art are mushrooming; Burger King is the in-place for teen-agers; protest folk music sung in one outlawed language, like Basque and Catalan—leaps through the barriers; fleeing the appalling pollution of the capital, young couples are discovering and refurbishing old village houses in the vast, empty countryside.

In the Rastro, Madrid's rambling flea market, where on a Sunday there is barely room to walk, the elderly ex-Nazi hawked of

Fascist emblems and memorabilia now has new competition on the left. Young peddlers push posters of Marcelino Camacho, the Communist trade union leader. Anarchists stage tiny demonstrations and strikers raise funds from passers-by.

The "Camacho sweater"—maroon long-sleeved, turnover collar, frontal zipper—has begun to make inroads on Madrid's once obligatory coat and tie. The first Camacho sweater, in flecked wool, was knitted by his wife when he was in prison.

Even though humor magazines are proliferating, it is generally agreed that the level of political humor has fallen off since Franco died and Juan Carlos was crowned. "Black humor was somehow more cutting," said one woman journalist. "And it is easier to joke about a prince than about a king."

The capital's busy spray-can graffiti writers tend to take themselves rather seriously. But, shortly before the ultra-rightist rally in the Plaza de Oriente on the first anniversary of Franco's death, some humorist went about scribbling invitations for psychiatrists to attend.

Periodically, neo-Fascist "comandos," untroubled by the police, burn out book stores and barge into "progressive" hangouts, coercing "vivas" to Franco. One favored target is the Gijón, a venerable café on the Paseo de la Castellana, which was founded in 1880 and patronized in the past by Ernest Hemingway, José Ortega y Gasset, the Communist poet Rafael Alberti and José Antonio Primo de Rivera, the founder of the Fascist Falange.

"We never had any problems then," recalled José García López, the owner of the Gijón. "I don't know why these idiots keep coming here, they don't have an idea in their head."

Spain's most celebrated actress is Ana Belén, who is 25 years old. Her husband, Victor Manuel, is one of Spain's leading folk singers; her father is a cook in the swank Palace Hotel. She has been acting since she was 10.

Her latest film, "La Peticion," has been a multiple cause célèbre. For one, it is directed by a woman, Pilar Miró; two, Ana Belén plays the amoral daughter of stuffy landed country who manipulates and destroys two men of far humbler origins. "This is a film that didn't please the men of Spain very much," said Miss Belén over a cup of tea. "Obviously, España, much more than any other country, is totally machista—and

so there were many attacks from la critica masculina."

The film's most controversial passage is a love-making scene in which the headstrong daughter accidentally kills her maid's son, flogging him against a brass bedstead; she only discovers, after a considerable amount of sexual intercourse, that he is dead. Coolly, she recruits another lover, dumps the male's son in a lake and then kills the man who helped her.

"If we want to do a political movie in Spain—one that goes directly to the worker," said the young actress, at ease in her

jeans and lumberjacket, "it is not with 'La Peticion.' I think if a worker comes to 'La Peticion,' he comes basically for one reason—because he sees me nude." Miss Belén thinks that too much fuss has been made over the love-making scene in "La Peticion." In any case, she looks forward to doing a film about the Spanish Civil War—which she is too young to have known.

"All the films have been done from the point of view of the winner," she said. "All those years that are... nothing but blanks."

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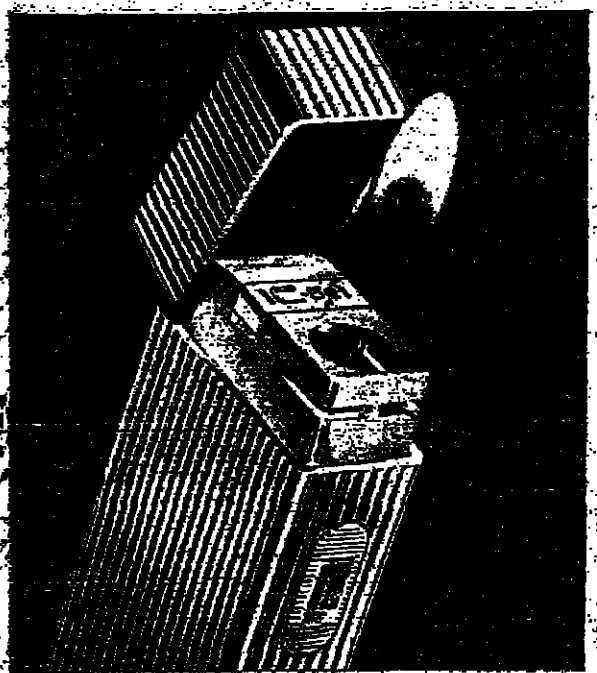
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## ADVERTISEMENT

DEC. 16, 1976

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**17th December, 1976**



(Nippon Ham Kabushiki Kaisha)

## 7,500,000 Shares of Common Stock

**represented by Continental Depositary Receipts**

**ISSUE PRICE US \$2.46 PER SHARE**

**Yamaichi International (Europe)  
Limited**

**J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.**  
Limited

**Crédit Lyonnais**

**Credit Suisse White Weld  
Limited**

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	A. E. Ames & Co. Limited	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca del Gottardo	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banco di Roma
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungenier (Overseas) Limited	Bank Leu International Ltd.	Bank Mees & Hope NV	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres	Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez		Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Rothschild	Banque de l'Union Européenne
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	W. I. Carr, Sons & Co. (Overseas)
Cazenove & Co., (Far East)	Christiana Bank og Kreditkasse	Citicorp International Group	County Bank
Crédit Industriel et Commercial	Daiva Europe N.V.	Deutsche Bank Aktien-Gesellschaft	Deutsche Girozentrale—Deutsche Kommunalbank
Dewaay & Associés International S.C.S.	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Finacor	First Boston (Europe) Limited
Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.	Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Hambro-Mitsui Limited	Hambro Pacific Limited
Hessische Landesbank—Girozentrale—	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited	E. F. Hutton & Co. N.V.	IBJ International Limited
Jardine Fleming & Co. Ltd.	Kleinwort, Benson Limited	Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourgpoise	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia
Kuwait Pacific Finance Company Limited	Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited	Lazard Frères et Cie	Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.	B. Metzler soel. Sohn & Co.	Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
MTBC & Schröder Bank S.A.	Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.	New Japan Securities Co., Ltd.	Nippon European Bank S.A.
The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co.	Nomura Europe N.V.	Okasan Securities Co., Ltd.	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Oriental Bank Limited	Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd.	Faïne Webber Jackson & Curtis Securities Limited	Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	Rothschild Bank AG	Salomon Brothers International	Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd.
Singapore International Merchant Bankers Limited	Singapore-Japan Merchant Bank Limited	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.	Schroders & Chartered Limited
Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Société Séquanaise de Banque	Strauss, Turnbull & Co.
Verine- und Westbank Aktien-Gesellschaft	Vickers, de Costa & Co. Ltd.	Wako Securities Company Limited	S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Wood Gindly	Yamaichi International (HK) Ltd.	White, Weid & Co. Incorporated	Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.

## European Gold Markets

Dec. 16, 1976			
	Open	Close	N.C.
London	133.00	134.00	-0.4
Zurich	133.00	134.625	-0.2
Paris (72.5 kilo)	132.30	132.65	-0.8

U.S. dollars per ounce.

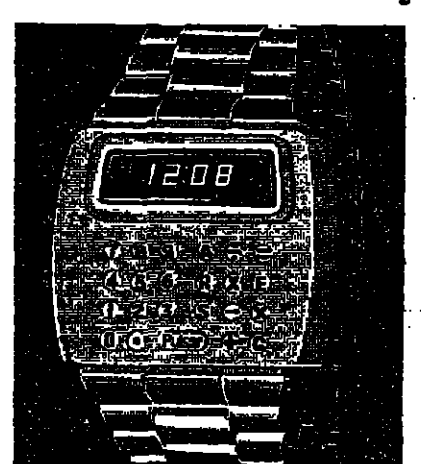
## Еuroсurrency

Interest Rates		
Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc
4 1/2-4 3/4	5-5 1/4	4 1/2-5
4 1/2-4 3/4	4 3/4-5 1/8	4 1/2-5
5 1/2-5 3/4	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5
5 1/2-5 3/4	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5

## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)		Closing Prices Dec. 16, 1975				Fertilizer	
The following list a selected National Securities		Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Placid	Procter
Citic	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	Kalle	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

**To-day, "science fantasy" reaches you  
The new Pulsar  
with calculator and memory.**



After the Master Time Computer, the watch will never be the same again. And nor will the calculator!

Pulsar equips you with a mini-computer, a veritable bank of information on your wrist.

The Pulsar quartz module is programmed to display the hour, the minute, the second, the date and the month. And, with the addition of the calculator, you control a fantastic instrument. Your Pulsar adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides, works

out percentages — and more — of retaining all these functions in "memory"! These are expressed in six or seven figures on the screen watch.

Ask to see the Pulsar with calculator to you together with national three-year guarantee.

Pulsar — a product of utmost reliability, available from the highly acclaimed maker who is an authentic Pulsar dealer.

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## pan Payments Show Return to Surplus

Dec. 16 (AP-DJ).—The balance of payments in surplus by \$286 million in November compared with a deficit of \$1.1 billion in October, the Commerce Department said in a preliminary report today.

## Panel Tax on Deals

Dec. 16 (AP-DJ).—A panel of the European Community today agreed to impose a 1% tax on the profits of companies that do business in the common market.

The tax, which will be levied on the profits of companies that do business in the common market, is expected to be levied on the profits of companies that do business in the common market.

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## As Japan's Share of Sales Rises

## Imports Killing U.S. TV Firms

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. television set industry is engaged in a bitter marketing war with Japanese companies that are eroding prices and contributing to the large losses being suffered by most U.S. TV-set makers.

One U.S. executive, John Nevin, chairman and president of Zenith Radio Corp., says employees of U.S. electronics concerns face a "threat of extinction."

The Japanese have captured about 35 per cent of the U.S. color television market and as a result, there are now only eight U.S.-owned makers of color sets left, a number that soon may be reduced to seven. Yet a decade ago there were 20 U.S. firms making sets.

U.S. electronics companies are convinced that most of the Japanese manufacturers have gained this foothold through unfair marketing practices. "We see a conspiracy," maintains George Konkol, who heads the consumer electronics business of General Telephone & Electronics Corp.'s GTE Sylvania division.

The government is looking into whether there is a need to impose import quotas on color sets, with a decision on the matter expected in late March. Last month the U.S. Customs Court heard a suit brought by Zenith that, if the court rules for the company, could have serious effects, not only on Japanese TV imports but on the entire spectrum of trade between the United States and Japan.

The decision of the three-judge panel that heard this case is of particular interest to U.S. television manufacturers because it addresses one of the thorniest issues in the industry: the fact that Japanese companies receive Japanese government subsidies (in the form of commodity tax rebates) on all consumer electronics products they export. This helps them sell their products, such as TV sets, in the United States for less than comparable U.S.-made products.

If Zenith wins, then all Japanese electronics imports would be liable to a 15-per-cent duty that would amount to about \$225 million a year, based on the current annual level of imports.

valued at \$1.5 billion. Even though the case would almost certainly be appealed to higher courts, importers of the products, in some cases subsidiaries of the Japanese companies, would be required to post bonds to cover the potential duty.

Treasury Department officials are concerned that if the court ruling goes against the government, a precedent would have been set for actions against other Japanese goods and goods from other nations receiving similar tax rebates. Such a ruling would probably have an impact on 60 per cent to 70 per cent of all U.S. imports.

One thing is clear, U.S. manufacturers say: Something must be done or else an American-owned TV industry will vanish. "We're fighting like mad to hold our market share. We've been seriously hurt," says Mr. Konkol.

Most analysts believe that in the U.S. color TV set market, Zenith, RCA Corp. (which controls about 30 per cent of the U.S. color TV set market) and General Electric Co. are the only major U.S. makers that will show a profit from their color TV sales this year.

One small company, Curtis Mathes Corp., also is expected to make a small profit. The others, including Zenith, RCA, and General Electric, are losing between \$5 and \$40 on every color set they make, analysts estimate.

The statistics are indeed gloomy for the U.S. industry. In 1965 there were no color TV imports into the United States. In this year's first nine months, Japanese color TV imports increased by 179 per cent over the same period last year for color sets and by 138 per cent for black-and-white.

A decade ago, 10 U.S. companies made color picture tubes. Now there are only four. All of this has had a serious impact on the domestic job market. Since 1971, Zenith calculates that more than 60,000 jobs have been lost in U.S. color television plants. Counting plants that make black-and-white TV and stereos, the job losses total more than 100,000, Zenith says.

## Made Obsolete by World Events

## Portugal's Industrial Project Seen a Folly

By Marvin Howe

SINES, Portugal, Dec. 16 (NYT).—A few years back, visitors came to this isolated fishing village to sun on the desert of white sands, climb the dark rocky cliffs and see the house where Vasco da Gama was born.

Today Sines has become the center of one of Europe's most ambitious industrial projects and, in the opinion of many, a major modern folly.

With national economic growth paralyzed since the revolution two and a half years ago, Sines seems an oasis of activity. Some 7,000 men with giant earth-moving equipment are at work on a dozen aspects of the gigantic project: Building a spectacular deep-water port, an immense refinery, highways, rail-

roads, pipeline and a new residential town.

Even now, with parts of the multimillion-dollar project nearing completion, authoritative voices are still urging Portugal to scrap it. But Socialist Premier Mario Soares has confirmed his government's decision to carry on with the works.

The project is expected to consume one-third of the government's total investments for the next few years and will continue to be a heavy financial burden for the foreseeable future.

Only last month, a World Bank consultant, Bela Balassa, warned against the danger of a "serious misallocation" of Portugal's meager resources in Sines. He urged the government to make a rigorous economic analysis of the project and cut back wherever possible.

The total investment in Sines will be more than 110 billion escudos (\$3.7 billion), or about three times original estimates, according to the latest revised projection by the Sines development agency.

The project took form at the beginning of this decade when Portugal's right-wing dictatorship decided on the need for a grandiose development project to revive the stagnant economy.

The central idea was not so much the industrial complex but the deep-water port, which was designed to serve as an international transshipment port for oil tankers and ore carriers.

According to the rationale behind the project, it is more economical to carry oil and other goods in large ships but many European ports cannot accommodate large carriers. Hence the need for a deep-water port for transshipment.

Serious doubts about the economic profitability of the Sines project arose after the 1973 oil crisis, which brought radical changes in the market demand for petroleum and petroleum products, as well as a cutback in the use of giant tankers.

Early last year American economists Richard Eckhaus and Lance Taylor made a study and concluded that there was now no economic justification for such a large-scale port in view of the cutback in tankers, the reopening of the Suez Canal, and the costs of transshipment.

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## German Court Stays Roche Price-Cut Order

BRUEHL, West Germany, (Reuters).—Hoffmann-La Roche, a Swiss pharmaceutical giant, may have to lower its prices for Librium and Valium for the time being, the German Supreme Court said today.

The court's decision, which was overturned a decision of the cartel division of the Supreme Court, January ordered prices to be reduced by 10 per cent.

The court ruling was in response to an appeal by Hoffmann-La Roche against a decision by West Germany's Cartel Office to order the price of Valium to be cut by 40 per cent and Librium by 35 per cent.

The Berlin court also said that Hoffmann-La Roche misused its dominant position in the market by demanding prices here that were much higher than those in the Netherlands and Britain.

The Federal Supreme Court said, however, that setting prices above those resulting from a completely free competition in the market did not necessarily constitute a misuse of a market position.

A certain latitude above the free-market price level may be allowed, a court spokesman said. He added that the matter was now up to the Berlin court, which would decide on how to proceed.

A spokesman for the Berlin court said it was possible that negotiations would be reopened between Hoffmann-La Roche, the Berlin court and the Cartel Office next year.

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## Industrial Output In U.S. Rises by 1.2% in Month

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—U.S. industrial production rose in November by a seasonally adjusted 1.2 per cent following a downward revised decline of 0.4 per cent in October, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

The industrial production index now stands at a record 132 per cent of its 1967 base, surpassing the previous record of 131.9 reached in June, 1974.

The Fed said more than half the increase in November was the result of a resumption of production following strikes in the auto and farm equipment industries, although there were additional moderate production increases in consumer goods, business equipment and nondurable materials.

The products index rose 1.5 to 131.5 during November, the final products index rose by 1.7 to 129.5, the consumer goods index increased by 1.8 to 158.9 and the durable goods index, paced by the auto sector rose by 4.7 per cent to 144.8.

Auto assemblies increased by 14 per cent during November to an annual rate of 8.8 million units, and the Fed said current production schedules indicate a further rise during December.

In another report, the Commerce Department said personal income rose sharply in November, increasing by \$15 billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$142 trillion, following an upward revised increase of \$11.2 billion in October.

The increase for October was originally reported at \$10.2 billion.

## Rank Xerox Found To Hold Monopoly

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP-DJ).—Britain's Monopolies and Mergers Commission today called on Rank Xerox Ltd. to end some of its pricing methods for copying machines which the commission said had the effect of preserving monopoly conditions "against the public interest."

Rank Xerox is owned by Rank Organisation Ltd., of Britain, and Xerox Corp., of the United States.

The commission found that monopoly conditions prevail in the supply of copier equipment in Britain because Rank Xerox supplies at least one third of the market.

## U.S. Probes Steel Price Increase

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Justice Department lawyers are examining the Dec. 1 price increase by nine steel producers to determine whether the anti-trust laws "may have been violated," according to the acting head of the anti-trust division, Hugh Morrison Jr.

A spokesman for the division said that the inquiry was preliminary but not routine. Ultimately, it could lead to a formal investigation and perhaps then to a criminal or civil proceeding against the steel companies under the Sherman Act, which prohibits conspiracies to set prices.

Mr. Morrison disclosed that a "preliminary review" of the price increase was under way in a Dec. 10 letter to Ralph Nader and Mark Green of the Corporate Accountability Research Group, a public affairs organization. Mr. Nader and Mr. Green, who made the Morrison letter available to The New York Times, had written to the anti-trust division on Dec. 8 urging that it investigate.

"The anti-trust division has been closely monitoring this steel price increase since its inception on Nov. 24," Mr. Morrison wrote. "Staff attorneys responsible for steel industry matters are currently reviewing information pertaining to the price increase."

Mr. Morrison said that "if our preliminary review discloses facts which suggest that the anti-trust laws may have been violated, we will not hesitate to institute a full investigation of this matter."

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Several steel companies announced a price rise for flat-rolled steel in August, but when several major producers failed to go along the markup was rescinded.

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(Continued from Page 8.)																			
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11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark AV6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack AU	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark AW6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack AV	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark AX6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack AW	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark AY6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack AX	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark AZ6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack AY	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark BA6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack AZ	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark BB6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack BA	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark BC6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack BB	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark BD6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack BC	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark BE6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack BD	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark BF6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack BE	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark BG6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack BF	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark BH6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack BG	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark BI6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack BH	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark BJ6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack BI	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark BK6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack BJ	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark BL6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack BK	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark BM6	2	4	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Haystack BL	1.88	9	17	24	23 1/2	24	24
11 1/2	11 1/2	Equimark BN6																	

— 1976 — Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div Yr	P/E	— 1976 — Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div Yr	P/E	— 1976 — Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div Yr	P/E
High	Low	Div Yr	P/E	Close	High	Low	Div Yr	P/E	Close	High	Low	Div Yr	P/E	Close
High	Low	Div Yr	P/E	Close	High	Low	Div Yr	P/E	Close	High	Low	Div Yr	P/E	Close
High	Low	Div Yr	P/E	Close	High	Low	Div Yr	P/E	Close	High	Low	Div Yr	P/E	Close
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**Ⓐ SÖDRA SKOGSÄGARNA**  
**AKTIEBOLAG**

**Guaranteed by**

**Issue Price 99½ per cent**

**Interest payable annually on 15th December**

**Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft**      **Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited**

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Rache Halsey Stuart Inc.	Julius Baer International Limited	Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Bank of America International	The Bank of Bermuda Limited

**Bankers Trust International Limited**

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)      Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.      Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur  
 Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres      Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.      Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris      Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet      Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg    Banque Rothschild    Banque Scandinave en Suisse    Banque Worms    Baring Brothers & Co.,  
 Limited  
 Joh. Berenberg Goeper & Co.    Bergen Bank    Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank    Black, Eastman, Diller & Co., International

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Limited

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Aktiengesellschaft      Compagnie Européenne d'Immobilier      **EuroPartners Securities Corporation**

<b>European Banking Company</b> Limited	<b>First Boston (Europe)</b> Limited	<b>First Chicago</b> Limited	<b>Robert Fleming &amp; Co.</b> Limited
Generale und Real der Oesterreichischen Sparkassen Anstalt			

Hewische Landesbank—Girozentrale— Hill Samuel & Co. Kansallis-Osake-Pankki Kidder, Peabody International Limited

Kiebonhavns Handelsbank   Kleinwort, Benson   Kreditbank N.V.   Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgaise   Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International  
Limited  
Lazard Frères & Co.  
Limited

Samuel Montagu & Co.      Morgan Grenfell & Co.      Nesbit, Thomson      Nomura Europe N.V.      Nordfinanz-Bank Zuerich

Nordic Bank Limited	Orion Bank Limited	Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.	Post-och Kreditbanken, PKbanken	Postipankki	Privatbanken A klijentskety
Eschmayer International Bank N.V.		N. M. Pierson & Co. N.V.			

Scandinavian Bank Limited J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Societe Generale	Societe Generale de Banque S.A.	Sparbankernas Bank AB	Strass, Turnbull & Co.
Union Bank of London			

Verkehrs- und Westbank AG      J. Vonobst & Co.      S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.      Westdeutsche Landesbank  
Girozentrale

November, 1976

**November, 1976**







— 1976 —					— 1976 —					— 1976 —				
High	Low	Div in \$	P/E 1966	Sis.	High	Low	Div in \$	P/E 1966	Sis.	High	Low	Div in \$	P/E 1966	Sis.
100	90	1.00	10.0	100	100	90	1.00	10.0	100	100	90	1.00	10.0	100

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**HURRY UP!  
GET THE FOOD  
OUT, COOKIE!**

**WE'RE  
STARVING!**

**BE PATIENT!  
I GOTTA SET  
UP THE LIGHTS  
FIRST**

**NOT  
WALKER**

**TO HECK  
WITH THE  
LIGHTS!**

**WE'RE HAVING CHOP  
SUEY AND RAJIN  
PUDDING**

**OH...  
BETTER  
SET UP  
THE LIGHTS.  
THEN**

Panel 1: A man in a lab coat and glasses stands in a doorway, looking at a newspaper and saying "HUH!".

Panel 2: The man sits on a couch, still reading the newspaper, and says "WHO'S IT FROM?".

Panel 3: The man is now lying on the couch, looking exhausted, and says "IT'S FROM SOME LASS WHO THINKS YOU'RE WONDERFUL".

Panel 4: The man is still lying on the couch, looking even more exhausted, and says "—THE CRANK LETTERS WE GET.".

12-11

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## POCAHONTAS

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

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<sup>2</sup>Pocahontas  
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ON

Special exhibit Van Gogh's Amsterdam: fresh Heesjen, glass in the Royal in Leerdam "Press and the 75th annual Dutch Print to Jan. 15; J collected by V Paris years (screen painting in the Al (until Dec. 31

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کتابخانه



## Proell Takes Combined Bobsled Wins Slalom Lead in World Cup

INA D'AMPEZZO, Italy, (AP)—Swiss star Lisa Proell won the women's bobsled today and took the lead in the World Cup standings. She won the slalom, a 200-meter race, in 41.47 seconds, a total of 88.82. Her combined standing was 1.47 seconds ahead of the second-place finisher, the Soviet Union's 4-2 team. Proell's downhill race was the first of the World Cup series. She leads the combined standings by 1.47 seconds.

Proell's teammate, Peter Proell, won the men's slalom in 1:11.47, a total of 1:11.47. He leads the combined standings by 1.47 seconds. The men's bobsled race was the first of the World Cup series. Proell's teammate, Peter Proell, won the men's slalom in 1:11.47, a total of 1:11.47. He leads the combined standings by 1.47 seconds. The men's bobsled race was the first of the World Cup series.

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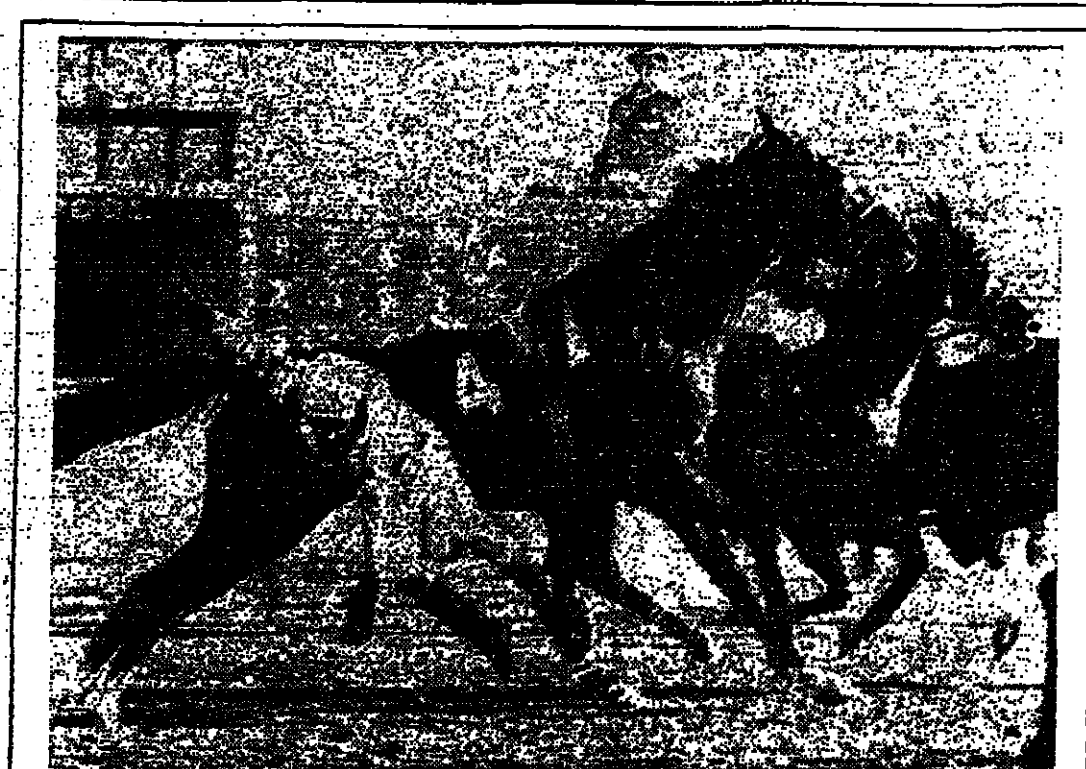
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START AND FINISH—Jockey John Adams falls off mount Go Bet coming out of starting gate at Laurel (Md) racetrack. The jockey was not hurt, only the betters.

## Baseball Season Continues in Court

By Joseph Durso  
NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT)—The big baseball lawsuit gets under way today in the District Court of the Southern District of New York. The case, which was filed in the Southern District of New York, is the most significant in the history of the sport. It involves the ownership of the New York Yankees and the American League.

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## Face Redskins in Playoffs Vikings Ready to Show They're Still Full of Life

By Paul Atner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP)—"News of our death has been greatly exaggerated," said Wally Hilgenberg about the recent play of the revived Minnesota Vikings. The Redskins know what he means.

Washington's playoff hopes seemed finished four weeks ago before a marvelous stretch run salvaged the National Conference wild-card berth. And while the Vikings were never in danger of losing the Central Division title, their play this season had hardly been inspirational—or worthy of a Super Bowl contender—until the final two games, when they slammed Green Bay and Miami.

The teams that play off in Minnesota Saturday are remarkably similar in other ways. Their defensive players are so old they should be paid with Medicare benefits, not playoff bonus money. Their quarterbacks were rookies the year Roger Maris hit 61 homers; their best running backs each gained more than 1,000 yards this year; their special teams routinely make big plays, and both squads have played Russian roulette without losing since mid-September.

Minnesota has been a member of the National Football League's ruling class for so long that it just wouldn't be playoff time without Bud Grant standing on the sidelines, expressionless, while his team methodically attacks its opponent.

But the Vikings' lack of rah-rah almost went too far this season, and even Grant finally became concerned that all his cheerleaders were either retired or been trained to leave him with a bunch of quiet meditators. That supposedly is all in the past. The old men performed like rookies in the last two victories, and Alan Page, who is enjoying one of his best seasons, remarked that things were falling into place at the right time. Who could argue with him?

Frankly, the Vikings are the last thing that George Allen has to worry about this week. The Redskins have been riding on emotion so long they don't know what it means to be down for a game. So Allen has time to concern himself about other things, starting with Francis Tarleton.

## Bowl, Playoff Football Odds NFL PLAYOFF

Favorit	Pts	Underdog
*Vikings	12	Redskins
*Raiders	12	Patriots
Sunday		
Steelers	3	Cowboys
*Cowboys	3	Rams
*Home team		

## COLLEGE BOWLS

Liberty	Dec. 20	Alabama
UCLA	Dec. 20	Texas
Oklahoma	Dec. 20	Wyoming
Notre Dame	Dec. 20	Penn St.
Kentucky	Dec. 20	North Carolina
Nebraska	Dec. 20	Texas Tech
Pitt	Dec. 20	Georgia
Maryland	Dec. 20	Houston
Michigan	Dec. 20	USC
Ohio St.	Dec. 20	Colorado

## Grand Prix Auto Negotiations Continue on a Collision Course

PARIS, Dec. 16 (AP)—The power struggle continued in grand prix motor racing today with the team owners still refusing to negotiate with a group of leading race organizers, and the future of several 1977 world championship races is in doubt.

The heart of the problem is World Championship Racing, formed recently by eight organizers, all European except for Argentina, to negotiate as a bloc with the team owners' Formula One Constructors Association (FICA), led by Brabham owner Bernie Ecclestone.

WCR demands that FICA negotiate an overall deal for 1977 races. FICA says it prefers to negotiate individually. A meeting today of both sides, plus the sport's ruling body and the sponsors who put up large chunks of the teams' money for the multimillion-dollar sport, made no progress.

The situation is confused by a flood of contradictory statements over what contracts have been signed, whether they are valid, and allegations about the motives of all the parties involved. First, there were contradictory statements about the first scheduled race, in Argentina Jan. 9.

While WCR claimed there were still eight races, including such classics as Monaco, France, Germany and Italy, to decide Ecclestone's associate, Max Mosley, said only five were at issue.

"And I'm pretty sure we will finally get agreements. They need us as much as we need them in a case such as Monaco," Mosley said.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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